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THE YEAR BOOK
OF
The National Council of
Women of Canada

(Incorporated 1914)

PRICE 50 CENTS

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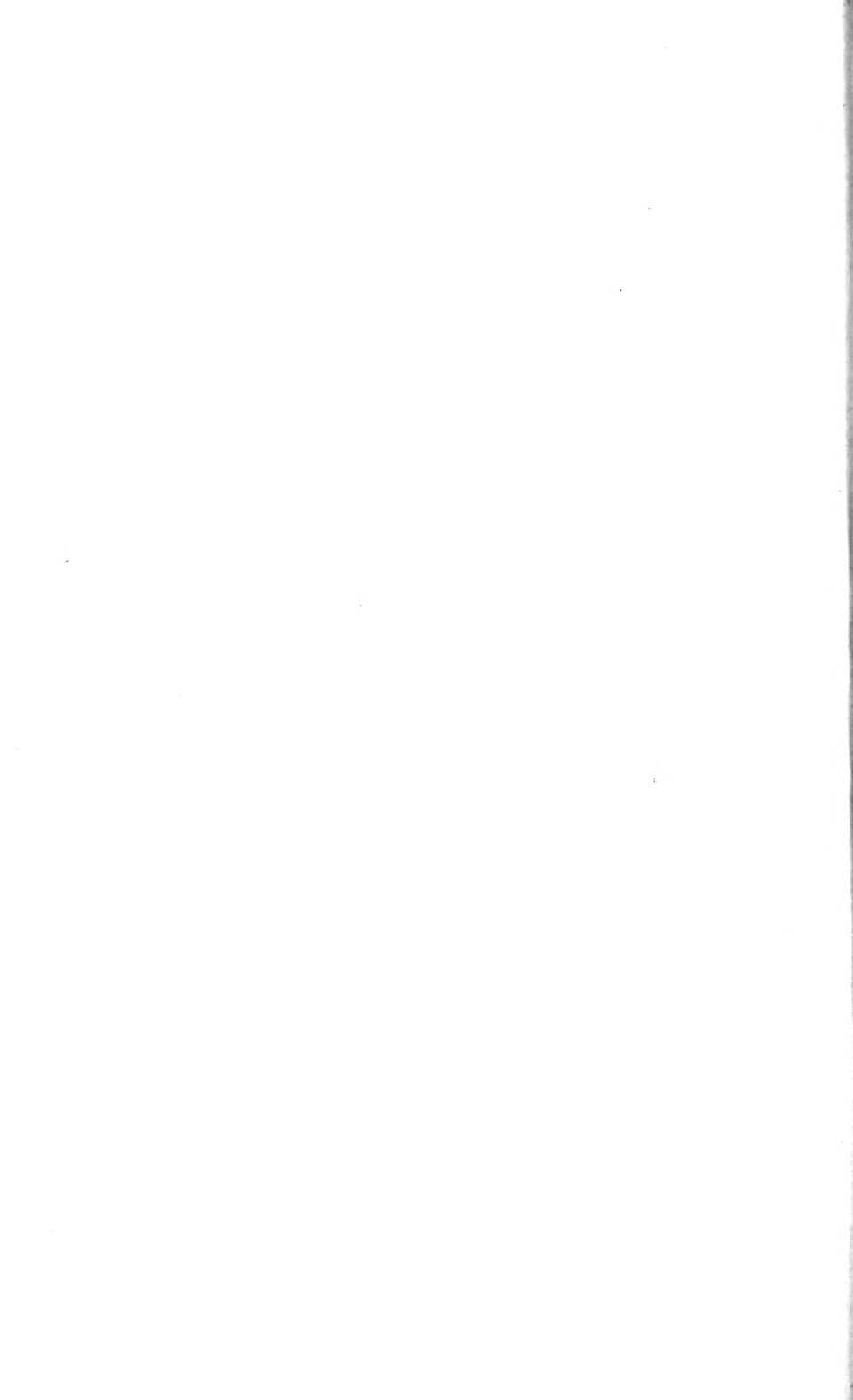
Prefatory Notes

The Publication Committee has much pleasure in forwarding to you a copy of the Year Book, 1917-18. By permission of the Sub-Executive Committee, the Year Book was held over for one month in order to obtain the necessary advertisements.

Your attention is directed to the new plan of arrangement, by which matter of all kinds is placed in alphabetical order as far as possible. Lists of Council Members and of Federated Associations will be found in Appendix "A," and the Constitution in Appendix "B."

It was thought advisable, owing to greatly increased cost of paper and printing, to omit certain lists of names.

The Publication Committee hopes that the re-arrangement will make the Year Book of greater use as a hand-book for the members.



Officers and Committees, 1917-18

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Mrs. H. P. H. Galloway.... 661 Broadway..... Winnipeg, Man.

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Lady Taylor..... 67 Victoria Ave. S. Hamilton, Ont.

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Madame Dandurand..... 548 Sherbrooke St. W. Montreal, Que.

Mrs. Walter C. Murray..... Saskatoon, Sask.

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(a) Presidents of Local Councils

Mrs. A. R. Irwin	322 Fourteenth St.	Brandon, Man.
Mrs. W. C. Livingston	88 Brant St.	Brantford, Ont.
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Mrs. Reginald Smith	9824 Ninety-second Ave.	Edmonton, Alta.
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Mrs. Wm. Dennis	45 Cobourg St.	Halifax, N.S.
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Miss A. M. Machar	25 Sydenham St.	Kingston, Ont.
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Mrs. T. W. Nisbet	273 N. Christina St.	Sarnia, Ont.
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Miss Crease	Fort St.	Victoria, B.C.
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Mrs. R. F. McWilliams	209 Devon Court	Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. G. G. Sanderson		Yarmouth, N.S.

(b) Presidents or Representatives of Nationally Organized Societies in Federation

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- Miss J. Gunn Toronto General Hospital Toronto, Ont.
President—*Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses.*
- Miss Helen Randal Vancouver General Hospital Vancouver, B.C.
President—*Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.*
- Dr. Margaret Gordon . . . 726 Spadina Ave Toronto, Ont.
President—*Canadian Suffrage Association.*
- Miss Louise Mason 27 Admiral Road Toronto, Ont.
President—*Canadian Women's Press Club.*
- Miss A. M. Brown 25 Dundonald St. Toronto, Ont.
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Representative—*Girls' Friendly Society of Canada.*
- Mrs. Albert Gooderham . . "Deaneroft," South Drive Toronto, Ont.
President—*Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.*
- Miss L. Dora Jackson Regina, Sask.
Representative—*Ladies of the Maccabees.*
- Dr. Helen MacMurehy . . 122 South Drive Toronto, Ont.
President—*Medical Alumna of University of Toronto.*
- Mrs. L. A. Hamilton . . . 30 St. Joseph St. Toronto, Ont.
President—*National Equal Franchise Union.*
- Representative—*Ontario Horticultural Association.*
- Mrs. J. A. MacDonald . . 87 Spadina Road Toronto, Ont.
President—*Ontario Women's Liberal Association.*
- Dr. Margaret Gordon . . 726 Spadina Ave. Toronto, Ont.
Representative—*Peace and Arbitration Society.*
- Mrs. H. A. Lavell 22 Barrie St. Kingston, Ont.
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Representative—*Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Asso.—Women's Section.*
- Mrs. Barker Scotia Farm Erindale, Ont.
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- Mrs. J. Charlotte Hanington, 578 Somerset St. Ottawa, Ont.
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- Miss Ethel M. Chapman . . Parliament Buildings Toronto, Ont.
Representative—*Women's Institutes of Ontario.*
- Lady Falconer 69 St. George St. Toronto, Ont.
President—*Young Women's Christian Association.*

TREASURER

Mrs. George C. Watt.....65 Dufferin Ave., Brantford, Ont.

RECORDING SECRETARY

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Mrs. Rhys D. Fairbairn.....Continental Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

CONVENERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Agriculture for Women—

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton.....30 St. Joseph St., Toronto, Ont.

Care of Mentally Deficient—

Mrs. Stead.....10 Quinpool Road, Halifax, N.S.

Citizenship—

Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen.....461 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Conservation of Natural Resources—

Mrs. John MacGillivray.....Albert St., Kingston, Ont.

Education—

Professor Carrie M. Derick, M.A.....85 Crescent St., Montreal, Que.

Equal Moral Standard and Prevention of Traffic in Women—

Dr. Margaret Patterson.....97 Walmer Road, Toronto, Ont.

Finance—

The Treasurer, Mrs. George C. Watt..65 Dufferin Ave., Brantford, Ont.

Fine and Applied Arts—

Mrs. W. G. Macnaughton..11 Prince Arthur Apts., 715 St. Urbain St.,
Montreal, Que.

Household Economics—

Mrs. Newhall.....827 Third Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

Immigration—

Mrs. Vincent Massey.....71 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont.

Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children—

Mrs. O. C. Edwards.....Macleod, Alta.

Nursing—

Mrs. Tilley.....157 William St., Brantford, Ont.

Peace and Arbitration—

Mrs. MacLaren.....95 Wurtemberg St., Ottawa, Ont.

Press—

The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Rhys D. Fairbairn...Continental
Life Building, Toronto.

Professions and Employments for Women—

Miss E. L. Jones.....122 Carleton St., Winnipeg, Man.

Public Health—

Mrs. Ninian Smillie.....“Quintacera,” Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Ont.

Supervised Playgrounds, Recreations and Social Centres—

Mrs. T. R. Deacon.....254 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.

Suppression of Objectionable Printed Matter—

Mrs. Liddell.....4005 Dorchester St., Westmount, Que.

Sub-Executive Committee

The President, Elected Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurer.

Special Committees*Constitution—*

Mrs. R. F. McWilliams.....209 Devon Court.....Winnipeg, Man.

Publication—

The President and the Secretaries.

Reorganization of Standing Committees—

Mrs. H. P. Plumptre.....St. James' Cathedral Rectory, Toronto, Ont.

*Taxation—**Trades and Labour Unions in Relation to Women and Children—*

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Emigration and Immigration—

Mrs. Vincent Massey.....71 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont.

Equal Moral Standard and Traffic in Women—

Dr. Margaret Patterson.....97 Walmer Road, Toronto, Ont.

Finance—

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Health—

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Legal Position of Women—

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Suffrage and Right of Citizenship—

Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen.....461 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Trades, Professions and Employments for Women—

Miss E. L. Jones.....122 Carleton St., Winnipeg, Man.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF
The National Council of Women
of Canada
HELD IN
OLD COURT HOUSE, WINNIPEG
May 31st to June 8th, 1917

Preliminary Meetings of Standing Committees

THURSDAY, MAY 31ST, 1917.

10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Conservation of Natural Resources.
Laws for Better Protection of Women and Children.
Peace and Arbitration.
Suppression of Objectionable Printed Matter.

11 a.m. to 12 a.m.

Citizenship.
Household Economics.
Supervised Playgrounds, Recreations and Social Centres.

12 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Care of the Mentally Deficient.
Equal Moral Standard and Prevention of Traffic in Women.
Nursing.

2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Agriculture for Women.
Fine and Applied Arts.
Public Health.

2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Finance.

3.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Education.
Immigration.
Professions and Employments for Women.

PROCEEDINGS

(In drawing up Report of the Committee on Resolutions, Mrs. Plumptre realized, as did also the Corresponding Secretary, that were this Report and that of the Proceedings to be undertaken by different persons, it would incur risk of much overlapping and confusion. Mrs. Plumptre, therefore, kindly undertook preparation of both Reports, for which courtesy the Corresponding Secretary desires to make appreciative acknowledgment. I. A. F.)

Owing to the plan of grouping reports of Conveners of Committees under six large subjects or "planks", the arrangement of the Year Book will be found to differ slightly from that of preceding years. The reports of the Conveners will be found together, just before the reports of the Federated Associations, and the discussion which took place on these reports is summarized in the report of the committee on Resolutions arising out of the Platform.

FIRST SESSION

FRIDAY, JUNE 1ST, 2.30 P.M.

The meeting was opened by silent prayer and a verse of the National Anthem. The roll was called, to which one hundred and seven officers and delegates responded. (For officers and delegates at Annual Meeting, see pages 178-81).

The following address of welcome was given by Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, President of the Winnipeg Local Council :

MADAM PRESIDENT, LADY ABERDEEN, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL :

Since you last met in annual session there has come to more than half the women in Canada the great recognition of their work and the even greater widening of their opportunity in the granting of the franchise. The courage, the self-forgetfulness, the persistency and the resourcefulness which the women of Canada have displayed in all forms of war works, or should I say all forms of work since war broke out—have in the greater part of the Country swept away the last barriers of prejudices and misunderstanding which in

the minds of our men stood between us and the franchise. To-day the women of five provinces may stand in any audience and say proudly—"Fellow Citizens": to-day thousands of us stand on the brink of marking our first ballot, and that at a period most critical in our nation building.

It seems peculiarly appropriate that at this most important juncture, Winnipeg, the seat of the first legislature to enfranchise women, should have the honor of being the scene of your first meeting of this new day. In the name of the Winnipeg Local Council,—indeed, I may go further and say in the name of the women of Winnipeg,—I most heartily welcome you in our midst, at the same time thanking you even more heartily for the honor you have done us in so coming. The vision of The National Council as it is in the ideal,—an organization of really live and efficient Locals in every city and town in this Dominion; an organization through which the voice of women of this country, the lesser as well as the greater, could be effectually heard in all that wide range of interests outside the restricted field of politics,—this vision fills the heart and brain of every woman who is drawn into Council work with desire for the hour of its fulfilment. It was our hope that here, where East may most easily meet West, we might bring this fulfilment at least some brief stage nearer. To make this contribution toward The National Council is an honor we crave, and to you who have come from the Atlantic and Pacific to enable us to do it, our welcome and our thanks go with the utmost sincerity.

Particularly do we desire to welcome as our guests that group of fine elder women of whom I shall name only our gracious Advisory President, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair and Lady Taylor who laid the foundations of our councils not only with fine ideals but with skill and courage as well. Unselfishly and nobly have they built up and maintained a council tradition upon which we may look with pride. Nor must we ever forget that they accomplished their work in times when the heat and burden of the day spent in that kind of service was infinitely greater than now. Now, opportunity knocks almost daily at the door bidding any woman who has ability to give and the leisure wherewith to serve, to come forth and give of her utmost. Then, before the work could be done the opportunity to do it had to be wrung from unwilling hands. Never should we forget this; never should we omit to acknowledge our debt to those who toiled that we might have the privilege of giving freely of whatever service it may be within our power to render. And so once again I say to the elder women of our Council and especially to those who have braved a long fatiguing journey to come,—you are most heartily welcome.

But there are more far-reaching reasons than our faith in that ultimate vision of a National Council and our desire to help it along for our pleasure and satisfaction in having you among us. The future of our country is wider than the widest vision of the best organization and this meeting is pregnant with hope for that future. It has seemed to us that a meeting held at this strategic point in Canada, at which there might be a free discussion during which we should hear the opinions of women from all parts of the country,

in matters of vital concern to this nation, could not but be of incalculable benefit not only to Canada but to that finer type of democracy of which this continent is to be the home.

And may I hasten to add that it is not by reason of pride in our city that we feel it is a peculiarly happy thing that you should be meeting here. The reason lies in things entirely beyond our control.

I have said that we were the first women to get into that much enlarged group of fellow citizens. We cling tenaciously to that honor even though we know we hold it by a very slight margin over our friends in Saskatchewan and Alberta. We do not know how the women of Ontario and British Columbia who have more recently joined us view the situation, but we women of the middle west have a very keen sense that our whole position has been altered. The change is difficult to analyse but no woman could have been in public life the last 15 months in Manitoba without realizing that we have come into entirely new days. For ourselves we seem to stand more squarely on our own feet, we have a new sense of responsibility of opportunities; from others we seem to receive willing recognition of the new plane in which we stand, a welcome is given to us as equals which rings far more true than that which often greeted us in our so-called "pedestal" state of former days. But it follows that old relations must be re-adjusted, new efforts must meet these new opportunities. This is the work which we shall begin at this meeting. You will not wonder that we are glad this beginning is to take place where that which made the work inevitable first took definite form.

Yet another reason for the gladness of our welcome to you lies in our geographic position. Here in Winnipeg one is almost midway between East and West, economically we are precisely so. We might almost be said to be a city of Easterners standing at the gateway of the West; yet as the winds from the prairies blow invigoratingly upon us our faces turn ever more and more eagerly westward though our hands at times reach out longingly to the East.

It is and must always be one of the basic difficulties of managing our country that East and West have necessarily their feet set in essentially different paths, and yet in spite of these essential differences we must build a nation.

In that period of development which, preceding the war, came to East and West alike, our differences became more marked. We in the West, feeling intensely the pride of growing youth, tended a bit towards a confidence, sometimes tinged with arrogance and generally with impatience. They in the East confirmed by prosperity in the good old ways tended perhaps to a complacent satisfaction and intolerant impatience of the youthful impetuosity of the West. East and West alike, our men have paid the sacrifice in Flanders, and the idea of Canada as a nation begins to burn itself upon our hearts. But still is East East, and West West. It was our hope that here perhaps more than anywhere else would it be possible for East to meet West. It was our further hope that in that meeting, in the impact of the mind of

the East on the mind of the West, in the free exchange of ideas there might arise a new and better understanding, there might come an acceptance of a new tolerance and breadth of views that should be not East or West, but National.

I need not add that to this task we welcome you with a fervor we have not words to express.

To us who live here between East and West it sometimes seems that this problem is even more far-reaching than they who are more distinctly in East or West perceive. There constantly recur occasions when continuance of the harmony between East and West seems endangered and there comes, instead of the vision of one Canada, the prospect still remote of two. In such times we cry aloud for a more patient effort at understanding. There arises in us the hope that we in Manitoba may be able to serve as a binding link between the two, and that, extending as we do willing hands to the East and West, we may avert even the chance of disaster. In the light of the help your coming brings you may read again the warmth of our welcome to you.

And if we bring our eyes back from the wide vision of The National Council of the future we shall not lower them far before they fall upon the pin which so many of you wear with its greatest of all rules. We read the words again in the clear light which these new and great days have shed on all our lives. We see perchance that there is a wider, more thorough-going application of that rule which our unlimited opportunities call upon us to make. No longer is it those whose lives in some fashion touch our own who must have the benefit of that rule. You come—and again may I say we welcome with joyful hearts your coming—that together we may set our feet upon the steep and difficult but glorious path of seeing that in all our broad Dominion there is none so weak and helpless, none so sinned against or sinning, but is done unto as we would others should do unto us.

Lady Taylor briefly replied, hoping that the Council would carry out the great visions of its founder, Lady Aberdeen, whose association both with The National Council of Women and the Aberdeen Association entitled her to the admiration and gratitude of all Canadian women. Lady Taylor closed with cordial thanks to the Winnipeg Council for its gracious welcome. Mrs. Edwards moved, Mrs. Bennett seconded, a Resolution of Welcome to the Advisory President, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, which was carried by a standing vote, and ran as follows :

“That this Convention express their appreciation of the privilege of having our beloved Honorary Advisory President with us at this Convention, at this most important meeting of the Council, and extend a vote of thanks to her for her presence here.”

Lady Aberdeen in reply recalled the early days of her connection with Canada when Lady Taylor entertained Lord Aberdeen and herself on their way westward from Hamilton. She thanked The National Council very cordially for its welcome.

Communications were presented by the Corresponding Secretary, which included a letter of regret for her absence from the Honorary President of the Council, Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire ; also a letter from the President of The National Council of Women of America, regretting that she was unable to accept the invitation to be present as she had been appointed Secretary of the Women's Section of the National Council of Defence of America. A cablegram of greeting was received from the President of the National Union of Women Workers of Great Britain.

Temiskaming Local Council sent special congratulations on the Platform outlined in the Agenda, while Regina Local Council sent an invitation asking that the Annual Meeting of the Council be held there in 1919.

On motion of Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, seconded by Mrs. Dayton, the following Resolution was passed :

"That in answer to the delightful letter of greeting from the National Council of Women of the United States, a very cordial letter of appreciation be sent to these our own sisters in arms, with special reference to the way in which they have sprung into patriotic activity."

On motion of Mrs. Plumptre, seconded by Mrs. Griffin, Messrs. K. V. Bunnell & Co. were re-appointed Honorary Auditors for the year 1917-1918. Mrs. Copeland and Mrs. Newcombe were appointed Tellers.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Torrington was received with very hearty applause when she rose to give her presidential address, as follows :

LADY ABERDEEN, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL :

This is our second visit to Winnipeg as delegates to the annual meeting of The National Council of Women of Canada, for we held our sessions here in the Manitoba College in 1904, thirteen years ago. Although so long a time has elapsed we remember very distinctly the kind and generous welcome we received then, voiced in the first place by the President of the Local Coun-

cil, Mrs. Bryce, and repeated by words and actions many times by both men and women residents of this city.

Under the present troubled conditions of our country and the Empire of which we form a part, it is a matter of congratulation that representatives of organizations of women from the far East to the far West of this Dominion are met in Winnipeg, the gateway to the great West.

How greatly Winnipeg has grown and changed since those days we perhaps can realize better than those who have lived here and to whom the changes have come so gradually that they are scarce marked from day to day.

But what of the wonderful changes that have taken place in the world in general since those days? Who would have believed it possible that when we came here again, as a National Council, it would have been under the shadow of the most terrible war the world has ever known, a war in which, either on the side of the allies or the enemy, no less than twenty-one of the twenty-six countries in which are National Councils of the International Council, are involved.

What this war means to us and to our country we can hardly realize yet. The sorrow and the awfulness would be unbearable did we not realize that all is endured for the cause of righteousness, justice and world liberty, that it is a holy war and not one for aggrandizement or world power.

During these meetings, at noon each day, following the singing of the National Anthem, we shall have a few minutes of silent prayer for the safety and success of our men and for the cause for which they are so bravely fighting; also that success may attend the work of The National Council.

We are facing a time of absolute readjustment as a nation. The trumpets will sound the last requiem over the graves of our heroes, the fighting men will turn their faces toward the West. Victory won, what of the days to follow? It were well for Canada if in the lean years that are prophesied to succeed the war, her people learn lessons of thrift and simplicity of living. It should not seem unreasonable to anticipate that an age which has brought forth such material marvels should also witness the breaking of greater spiritual light, which shall lead us into a life rich and abundant in the things that really count.

The future of Canada lies in the home. The victory won on the battlefield must be followed by a realization of the power of consecrated motherhood. To us it is a testing time, and surely there is not a woman to whom war does not bring its problems. Upon woman rests the responsibility, in a great measure, of the development of a higher civilization. Nor is it a time of our personal beliefs or convictions. A writer has said: "The origin of your duties is in God. The definition of your duties is found in His Law. The progressive discovery and the application of His Law is the task of humanity." I am convinced that the solving of the many social problems which we are facing will come through the spiritual touch—our being in touch with the Infinite.

In our Council many changes have marked the passing of thirteen years. To-day we miss the faces of many who were here with us then. But

with changes we rejoice to note that there has been marked growth and development in many directions. When we were here before our Local Councils numbered twenty-six and there were nine Nationally Organized Societies in Federation, while to-day we represent forty-six Local Councils, 10 of which were formed in the western provinces during the past year, and twenty-three Nationally Organized Societies in Federation. In 1904 our work was carried on by fifteen Standing Committees, some of which having completed their work were disbanded, while now there are eighteen Standing Committees on which the Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies are more largely represented than formerly.

In speaking of changes during these thirteen years our thoughts naturally turn to one which affects personally the womanhood of five provinces—indeed, I may say, affects the whole community in these five provinces—I mean, of course, the enfranchisement of women. True it is that at our former meeting here there were among us a few women who spoke of suffrage with almost bated breath, yet it must be confessed that at that time those who desired it, or indeed thought of it as a possible issue, were in the grave minority. To the courage and steadfastness of these pioneer women, let us not forget, much of the change that has been brought about in public opinion is largely due, and their names ought to be remembered when the educational work in this connection is recorded.

But having the suffrage, what shall we do to make it serve in incorporating into our home, municipal and national life, the principles for which The National Council stands? How are we to continue the educational work until every woman realizes her responsibility as a voter and a citizen? What is the best plan? Shall women join themselves to the existing political parties? If not, how best can they make their influence felt in the nomination and election of the best representatives? These and many like questions are pressing upon us, and doubtless will be discussed fully at our session on Wednesday next when "Women as Citizens" will be the "plank" in the proposed "platform" under consideration.

Surely never before in our history has there been such opportunity for National Service on the part of this great federation of Women's Societies, for now the majority of women in Canada are citizens. Let us see to it that we realize as a Council the measure of our opportunities and our responsibilities, and that leaders in the Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies also strive as never before to bring about among the members of each of their federated societies a realization of the opportunities and responsibilities that rest upon each as a member of The National Council.

In speaking of changes wrought, we rejoice with others interested in the enactment of prohibition in several of the Provinces.

It has been a great pleasure to have had the founder of The National Council and our Advisory President, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Tormair, with us at our Executive Committee meetings during this last Council year. It is an added pleasure to have her with us during the days we shall spend together in Winnipeg. To her we are indebted for the proposal to

hold Provincial Conferences for the consideration of the problems that will have to be faced in Canada at the close of the war. So far, only one such Conference has been held, probably because the end of the war seems to be so far off and the women, of necessity, are still occupied with the work which the war entails. But it is to be hoped that Conferences in other provinces are simply deferred and that they will be held later, encouraged by the marked success that attended the Conference held in British Columbia. The work of The National Council of Women in the last year may be summed up in a sentence: War work and the consideration of problems arising out of the war.

The Officers' reports will give you in detail the records of our progress since our last annual meeting, and I would also ask you to read carefully the reports of the Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies which will be placed in your hands. One only wishes that time would permit of their being given personally at these meetings but this is impossible.

This year you will notice a change in our usual proceedings. The outline of a platform as set forth in the agenda for this meeting is the outcome of our consideration of problems which affect the welfare and happiness of our people. In order to give time to the discussions under the various planks in our proposed platform it has been decided that the Executive Committee shall accept the reports of the conveners of the Standing Committees instead of having them presented in full at the meeting of the Council. As the work of almost all the Committees comes under one or another of the "planks," the conveners have been asked to lead the discussions and in doing so, will, I am sure, bring forward the main points contained in their reports. The reports will, as usual, be printed in full in the Year Book as accepted by the Executive Committee.

The question of the finances of The National Council has been given much serious consideration during the past year. I need not enlarge upon this question as it will be fully dealt with, both by the Special Finance Committee and the Standing Committee on Finance. Our responsibilities as the women of Canada are so tremendous that we are often led to exclaim: "Who is sufficient for these things." Our chief business is to cleanse and consolidate the cosmopolitan constituencies of this country, morally, socially and politically and make Canada worthy the supreme sacrifice of her sons. It is significant that the suffrage has been extended to our women on the eve of a great period of reconstruction. A sceptre, in the form of the ballot, has been placed in the hands of every woman, not that by her vote and influence she may strengthen the Liberal or Conservative party, but in order that she may protect the highest interest of her hearth and home, and help to establish the law of righteousness, or right living, which alone exalteth a nation, and remove the social sins and inequalities that are a reproach to any people. Since statistics reveal the fact that the women voters in Canada are in the majority, the suffrage gives them the power to become the arbiters of the nation's destiny. A nation never rises above the status of its women. For nation-builders we need women of splendid patriotism, lofty ideals, International as well as Im-

perial ideas, and undaunted faith. We must have co-operation between the women of the East and of the West, so that the force of the vote will form the connecting link in the chain. Let us *strengthen* it. It has been said that East is East, and West is West, but there is no East and no West as far as nation-building is concerned. The National Council of Women will prove an ideal organization if the women live up to their privileges. After all this Council is a mosaic glowing in the many colours of women's varying activities, where shade blends into shade, making a perfect whole.

Finally, in this year of conflict and trial my message to you may be translated into a prayer, simple and clearly defined, that we may all go forward as one, to undertake the work which lies before us, and, following the example of our brave soldiers, sink all differences, and unitedly, as women of our great Dominion from far East to far West, sacrifice for its highest welfare.

ROSALINE M. TORRINGTON.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings then read the following report :

The outstanding feature to report concerning The National Council and its more than 150,000 members during the nineteen months that have elapsed since the last Annual Meeting, is the steadfast way in which they have carried on the war work of varied kinds without allowing their other patriotic work in philanthropy, education, social service, and the like, to suffer loss. Should anyone feel that this praise is not wholly due, that person will have cause to know that to say less would be to be unfair to the women of Canada in this time of stress, for facts to prove what I have said can be found on every page of the reports of the Federated Associations that are in your hands.

It was decided by the Executive Committee which met in Ottawa, May 3rd and 4th, 1916, that it was not advisable to hold an Annual Meeting until this Spring, especially as no invitation for the same had been received.

In order to comply with the Act of Incorporation, however, and after consultation with Mr. J. A. Patterson, K. C., who had drawn up the said Act, and had had charge of the whole matter, the Executive Committee met as the Annual Meeting in Kingston on November 16th, 1916, and immediately adjourned as such until to-day.

Since last April we have had further cause for pleasure in the growth of the Council, for no less than eleven Local Councils have been formed, and three Nationally Organized Societies have applied for federation, so that there are now, as the President has told you, forty-six Local Councils and twenty-three Nationally Organized Societies on our list.

At the last Annual Meeting, permission was given to the Councils in the several Provinces to ask their respective Legislatures for the establishment of Mothers' Pensions, so as to enable the needy mother to remain in her home and care for her little children instead of having to go out and work

for them. No definite reports have reached the office as to results, but it is hoped that in the discussions during these sessions information on this point from the Provinces may be had. The Toronto Local Council still carries on its practical demonstration of the good that such a pension scheme may bring about.

It will also be remembered that the last Annual Meeting commissioned the Sub-Executive Committee to undertake the work of the revision of the Constitution and Standing Orders, and that the Councils and Nationally Organized Societies were invited to send in suggestions for the same. Only a few, however, did so, and their suggestions were given careful consideration by the Committee who have devoted many meetings and much careful thought to the work committed to them.

When the beautiful Parliament Buildings were destroyed by fire, a telegram of regret and sympathy was despatched by the President in the name of the Council, to the Prime Minister, as follows :

"The National Council of Women desire to express through you to the Parliament of Canada, on behalf of the Women of Canada, their sincere sorrow at the loss Canada has sustained in the destruction of the beautiful Parliament Buildings, of which we and the whole Dominion were so justly proud. They further wish to unite in an expression of deepest sympathy with the families who have suffered bereavement through the sad loss of life which then occurred.—Rosaline Torrington, President."

To which Sir Robert replied :—"On behalf of the Parliament of Canada I send warm thanks for your eloquent message of sympathy, and I trust you will convey our deepest appreciation to The National Council of Women.—(Signed) R. L. Borden." Later we received a most kind letter of sympathy from our fellow-workers of the National Council of Great Britain and Ireland, in which the personal regret of their members who were with us in Ottawa on their way to the Triennial Meetings in Toronto in 1909, was expressed, and who from personal knowledge understood how great was our loss.

At the request of Lady Piggott for information as to the real needs in the outlying districts, especially in the middle west, and in Northern Ontario, for nursing care, the Convener of the Standing Committee on Nursing together with members of her committee, made a most careful investigation, and as a result of their report, the Council, through its Executive Committee, again expressed the opinion that the bringing in of midwives from Great Britain would not be the best way of meeting the need that exists. The kindness of the Colonial Nursing Association, of which Lady Piggott is the head, as expressed in their willingness to help Canada in this way, was, however, fully appreciated, and thanks were expressed to that organization.

Another investigation that has been carefully carried on during this year was undertaken at the request of the Executive Committee by Mrs. Newhall, Convener of the Standing Committee on Household Economics, and her Committee, because of the statements that have been made to the effect that Canadian made goods are sometimes improperly branded as imported. The result of the investigation went to prove that where this has been

done, many of the shoppers have themselves partly to blame, because of their unwillingness to buy Canadian made goods. It was also found, however, that in some cases, parts of the article are imported while the finished article is put together in Canada. Still, were the people of Canada convinced that "Made-in-Canada" was a guarantee for excellence in every detail, the demand for such goods would soon convince the manufacturers that the adoption of any other branding was unwise in their own interests. It is evident therefore, that to support first the thorough training of workers in technical or other schools, and then to do what is possible to create public opinion as to the need of honesty and thoroughness in all branches of work, so that "Made-in-Canada" will always stand for what is best, is work that is truly patriotic, and work that can be greatly helped by the members of The National Council of Women. The time and thought given by Mrs. Newhall and her helpers in this investigation has been well worth while, if the result of her report is to make us understand something of the question, and to create an interest among us concerning it.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee in Ottawa, May 3rd and 4th, 1916, a Special Committee *re* Venereal Diseases was appointed with Mrs. Smillie as Convener. The full report presented by this Committee, as adopted by the Executive, will appear in the Year Book, and should be very carefully studied by all the Local Councils.

Another Special Committee was appointed at the same meeting, with Miss Derick as Convener, which was asked to gather information on the important matter of the Blind in Canada, and this report will also be in the Year Book and should also be carefully studied.

At the request of one of our Federated Societies, the Y. W. C. A., the Local Councils in many places undertook an investigation together with members of the Y. W. C. A. in order to find out whether in the charitable institutions there are many feeble-minded women and girls who have been immigrants. The result of this investigation will be found in other reports.

The National Council has approached the Government of the Dominion and made certain requests several times during these nineteen months, asking for the appointment of women on the Economic and Development Commission ; for the removal of the restriction against the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine ; for the publication of a pamphlet containing authentic information *re* venereal diseases ; for the Dominion franchise for women ; for the enforcement of the Militia Act ; for the appointment of a Food Controller and the fixing of prices of the necessities of life during the war ; for the appointment of an alienist at the ports ; for the suppression of the sale of newspapers on Sunday ; and this Council after taking a vote of the entire Executive Committee in writing, also sent forward the request of the Winnipeg Local Council for the establishment of a National Government for Canada as a measure to help win the war.

All our requests have been most courteously received, and if we have not yet gained all we have asked for, we must remember that great bodies always are said to move slowly.

When our former Honorary President, H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, was leaving Canada, the Council took part in the farewell gift, which at her own request took the form of a Prisoners of War Fund. H.R.H. had shown great interest in the Council during her residence in Canada in many ways, attending its meetings whenever possible, and always asking to be kept fully posted in all that we were doing. When the news of her death came, it was therefore no merely formal expression of regret that went from the Council to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and to the Princess Patricia, for it was indeed felt that a friend had passed away.

One of the last things that H.R.H. did on behalf of the Council was personally to interest Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire in the Council and its work, and this she did so effectively that when her Excellency was asked to honour us by becoming the Honorary President, she consented immediately, and in doing so said that her willingness was largely due to what she had heard from the Duchess of Connaught.

A request from the Social and Moral Reform Council to The National Council to federate with them was declined by our Executive Committee on the ground that many, indeed most, of the associations that together form The National Council, are already federated also in the Social and Moral Reform Council so that further federation seemed to be unnecessary.

A turning point in the work and responsibilities of women has come to many of us through the extension of the provincial franchise in five provinces, and doubtless will come to all when the federal franchise is also extended to include the women throughout the Dominion. Of this it is unnecessary to speak further because of what the President has so well said on the subject in her address, except to remind ourselves of the many years of steady educational work that the pioneer suffrage workers, who are federated in the Council, carried on against great odds with unwavering courage. It is well also to point out that from the nature of its organization and work, the Council is wonderfully adapted to be a medium wherein national interests may be studied, a national viewpoint gained, and a national education in public affairs may be carried on by its members.

During the last nineteen months there have been many changes in the personnel of the Executive Committee, especially among the Provincial Vice-Presidents. In Ontario, Mrs. Plumptre succeeded Mrs. Shortt; Mrs. Thomas and then Mrs. Dayton followed Mrs. McEwen, who for twenty-one years was Provincial Vice-President for Manitoba; Mrs. Bennett was chosen Vice-President for Saskatchewan, and Mrs. Welsh followed Mrs. Macauley as Provincial Vice-President for British Columbia.

Our Council page in the "Century" has been continued monthly, and has usually overflowed into many other columns. Again this year, however, I must draw attention to the fact that very many Councils and Nationally Organized Societies never send in any notes, and others send very infrequently, in spite of all that was said on the subject at the last Annual Meeting. Other Councils, however, send regularly, notably London and Ottawa. Everything that I have received has been printed, therefore if any mem-

bers of Councils have wondered why their Council news has not appeared, it would be well to ask their member of the Press Committee the reason.

Since the last Annual Meeting, I have sent 2441 letters, besides circulars, literature, etc.

I wish to draw attention to the fact that there is a great need of a good supply of Council literature for free distribution, which would doubtless be of much value in increasing knowledge of and interest in the Council. Short pamphlets on such subjects as "What is The National Council?" "The Council and Immigration," "The Council and Public Health," "The Work of the Standing Committees," "The Council of Women's Parliament," and the like would be read by many and indeed have been frequently asked for. The supply of the excellent little Catechism is almost exhausted and should be brought down to date and re-printed. This is true also of the Hand-book. All this needs money but the investment would repay a hundredfold.

I would be ungrateful indeed were I to conclude this my last report to the Council as its Corresponding Secretary, without expressing my most heartfelt thanks to those members who, during the nine years I served the the Council as a voluntary officer, and the fourteen years I have served as a paid officer, have been not only my fellow-workers but my friends. Some of them I have never met face to face, but our letters have long ceased to be only formal and official communications, and they will not end, I hope, when I am no longer Corresponding Secretary.

It has been said more than once by those who have attended an Annual Meeting for the first time that it is a "liberal education." If so, how can I ever express all that I owe to the Council for the enrichment of my life which it has brought to me during these years. Words fail me to do so, I can only say from the bottom of my heart, "thank you," "thank you," "thank you."

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY CUMMINGS,

Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Cummings moved the adoption of her report, seconded by Mrs. Edwards, who spoke of the wonderful work which Mrs. Cummings had done for The National Council of Women, and expressed the wish that she would reconsider her resignation of the office of Corresponding Secretary. Miss Carmichael, Mrs. E. M. Murray and Mrs. H. A. Boomer supported Mrs. Edwards. The report was adopted.

In reply to a question from Dr. Shortt as to the use which had been made of Mrs. Newhall's memorandum re oleomargarine, the Corresponding Secretary stated that it had been sent to each member of the Dominion House and to others who, she thought, would be interested.

Treasurer's Report

Mrs. George Watt then gave her report for the two years, as follows :

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30th, 1916.

RECEIPTS

April 30th, 1915. Balance:—		
Rest Fund.....	\$ 30 06	
Extension Fund.....	392 79	
General Fund.....	383 24	
	<hr/>	\$ 806 09
Affiliation Fees	\$ 177 00	
Council Aid.....	483 00	
Sale of Year Books.....	236 20	
Advertisements.....	251 00	
Life Members.....	75 00	
Annual Patrons.....	250 00	
Sundries :—		
Associate Members.....	25 00	
Quinquennial Books.....	16 00	
Quinquennial Subscribers.....	10 00	
"Woman's Century" Percentage.....	1 75	
Xmas. Gift Fund.....	927 21	
Interest on General Fund.....	90	
	<hr/>	980 86
Extension Fund.....	10 00	
Interest on Extension Fund.....	6 40	
	<hr/>	16 40
	<hr/>	2,469 46
		<hr/>
		\$3,275 55
Deficit General Fund, April 30th, 1916.....		289 72
		<hr/>
		\$3,565 27

Audited and found correct,

K. V. BUNNELL & CO.,

"per E. M. Huffman."

DISBURSEMENTS.

Corresponding Secretary's Expenses—		
Office, etc.....	\$ 55 33	
Postage.....	38 07	
Rent and Salary.....	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,093 40
Recording Secretary's Expenses.....		10 46
Treasurer's Expenses.....		18 17
Printing :—Year Books.....	\$ 649 00	
Com. to advertisers.....	87 90	
Reports.....	18 00	
Postage.....	16 10	
	<hr/>	762 00
Travelling Expenses.....		117 05
Extension Fund.....		5 00
Sundries :—		
Telegrams, Cables, etc.....	39 53	
Flowers.....	9 50	
Patriotic Evening Advert.....	3 20	
Expenses of Committee on Household Economics.....	5 00	
Fee British Womens' Institute.....	2 60	
Janitor—Victoria College at Annual Meeting.....	16 00	
	<hr/>	66 83
I. C. W. Fee.....	20 00	
I. C. W. Council Aid.....	100 00	
Quinquennial Subscribers.....	10 00	
	<hr/>	130 00
Xmas. Gift Fund.....		927 21
	<hr/>	3,130 12
April 30th, 1916:—		
Balance Extension Fund.....	404 19	
Balance Rest Fund.....	39 95	
	<hr/>	435 15
	<hr/>	\$3,565 27

MARGARET C. WATT,

Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30th, 1917.

RECEIPTS

April 30th, 1916, Balance:—

Rest Fund.....	\$ 30 96	
Extension Fund.....	404 19	
	<hr/>	\$ 435 15
Affiliation Fees.....	\$239 00	
Council Aid.....	753 00	
Year Books.....	42 75	
Life Patrons.....	200 00	
Life Members.....	125 00	
Annual Patrons.....	380 00	
Sundries :—		
Associate Members.....	80 00	
Duchess of Connaught Prisoners of War Fund...	1,558 20	
"Woman's" Century Percentage.....	1 00	
Interest on Rest Fund.....	90	
	<hr/>	1,640 10
Extension Fund.....	10 00	
Interest on Extension Fund.....	2 30	
	<hr/>	12 30
	<hr/>	3,392 15
		<hr/>
		\$3,827 30
Deficit, General Fund April 30th, 1917.....		27 12
		<hr/>
		\$3,854 42

DISBURSEMENTS

April 30th, 1916 Deficit General Fund		\$ 289 72
Corresponding Secretary's Expenses :—		
Office, etc	\$ 74 09	
Postage	38 81	
Rent and Salary	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	1,112 90
Recording Secretary's Expenses		16 75
Treasurer's Expenses		29 85
Printing		6 00
Travelling Expenses		230 50
Extension Fund		55 00
Sundries :—		
Telegrams and Telephones	38 05	
Fee British Womens' Institute	2 60	
Duchess of Connaught Prisoners of War Fund	1,558 20	
I. C. W. Fee	\$ 29 00	
Council Aid	100 00	
	<hr/>	120 00
Nursing Committee	1 50	
	<hr/>	1,720 35
		<hr/>
		\$3,461 07
April 30th, 1917 :—		
Balance Extension Fund	\$ 361 49	
Balance Rest Fund	31 86	
	<hr/>	393 35
		<hr/>
		\$3,854 42

MARGARET C. WATT.

Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,

K. V. BUNNELL & CO.

"per E. M. Huffman."

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CANADA
Treasurer's Statement, May 1st, 1915, to April 30th, 1916

Local Councils :	Fees	Council Aid	Year Book	Advertising	Life Patrons	Life Members	Annual Patrons	Associate Members	Soldiers' Christmas Gifts	Century Subscribers	Quinquennial Subscribers	Quinquennial Books	Extension Fund	TOTALS
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Toronto	5 00	50 00	12 50			25 00	130 00	5 00	154 85		3 00			202 50
Hamilton	5 00	50 00	41 00				20 00							298 85
Montreal	5 00	50 00	20 00				10 00							85 00
Ottawa	5 00	80 00	12 50			25 00	10 00							132 50
London	5 00	35 00	15 00						41 00				5 00	101 00
Winnipeg	5 00		7 50											12 50
Kingston	5 00	15 00	1 50											21 50
St. John	5 00	25 00							35 75					65 75
Halifax	5 00	30 00	6 25						50 00					91 25
Victoria	5 00	35 00												40 00
Vancouver	5 00	25 00	10 50						281 31					321 81
Regina	5 00													5 00
Vernon, B.C.	5 00	10 00						4 00						19 00
Brandon														
Nelson, B.C.														
New Westminster	5 00	15 00	3 00			25 00	10 00		10 00	1 75				33 00
E. Pictou	15 00													51 75
Teniskamung	5 00		4 25											9 25
Ingersoll (14-15)	5 00													5 00
Edmonton		20 00							14 65					34 65
Brantford	5 00	10 00	5 00				40 00	5 00	128 25		5 00			198 25
West Algoma	5 00		20 00				10 00	5 00	67 60					107 60
Reufrew	5 00	5 00	3 00										5 00	18 00
Walkerville														
Chapleau	5 00		3 00						5 00					13 00
Sudbury														
Sydney, C.B.	5 00													5 00
Truro (13-14)	5 00	5 00	15 50						62 00					87 50
Calgary	5 00	5 00	12 50											22 50
Sarnia	5 00		2 00						5 00					12 00

Mrs. Watt moved its adoption, seconded by Dr. Shortt, who referred to the large amount of work the preparation of such a report entailed on the Treasurer.

Prof. Derick supported Dr. Shortt, and remarked on the cheerful manner in which the Treasurer had met the financial difficulties caused by war time.

Dr. Shortt thought that the Corresponding Secretary's suggestion about literature for free distribution should be acted upon and the following Resolution was passed, moved by Dr. Shortt, seconded by Dr. Gordon :

RESOLUTION *re* LEAFLET.

"That a leaflet stating the work done, and under way, by The National Council, be compiled and widely circulated for educative purposes—the compilation of this leaflet to be left to the Sub-Executive."

Mrs. Smillie suggested that the Council's platform as finally passed should be incorporated in the new pamphlet, to which the meeting agreed. Prof. Derick asked how much of the income reported by the Treasurer was due to special effort to make up a deficit, and to life fees, neither of which would be an annual source of revenue. The Treasurer stated that some \$750 had been raised in this way.

Reports of the Provincial Vice-Presidents

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT FOR ALBERTA

As Vice-President for Alberta, I am pleased to report the growth of the Local Councils of Women in my Province during the past two years. In 1916 four new Councils were organized—Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Olds and Macleod ; in 1917 four additional Councils were formed—Wetaskiwin, Ponoka, Lacombe and Pincher Creek, making eleven Councils now in Alberta.

Edmonton, Lethbridge, Calgary and Red Deer Councils were visited by me in 1916, and Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer and Olds Councils in 1917. It is always a pleasure to visit the Local Councils, to meet the friends made in Council work, and confer with the Executives as to the best methods for prosecuting local work. The visits of the Provincial Vice-President are important in that they keep the Local Councils in touch with The National Council.

As Vice-President for Alberta, I conveyed the good wishes of The National Council to the Annual Provincial Convention of the United Farm Women of

Alberta meeting in Edmonton and to the Convention of the W.C.T.U. meeting in Macleod.

As requested by The National Executive, I, with representatives of the Edmonton and Lethbridge Councils, interviewed the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Education in regard to obtaining accurate statistics of the number of mental defectives in the Province, and as to the proposed policy of the Government in regard to providing care for these unfortunates. The Minister of Agriculture, in whose Department is the Board of Health, agreed to instruct the medical practitioners to report any case of mental deficiency coming under their notice. The Minister of Education promised that in the annual school reports which have to be submitted to the School Boards, he would require that a statement of the number of backward or mentally defective scholars should be given. It was thought that, as compulsory school attendance is enforced in the Province, through these reports yearly statistics could be compiled without any additional cost. The Minister of Education, The Hon. Mr. Boyle, reported having already made a partial survey of the schools on this question of mental defectives. Mr. Boyle stated that it was the intention of the Government during the present year to adopt the most up-to-date methods in the care of the feeble-minded. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are uniting in establishing an institution for care of the mental defectives who need institutional care. Mr. Boyle also promised to establish auxiliary classes for teaching backward children in a few of the large cities this autumn as an experiment. A report on this question was sent to The National Executive.

When provincial franchise was granted the women of Alberta in March, 1916, it was felt by some that an effort should be made to secure united action of the women of the Province on questions that concern themselves, their children and their homes. A meeting was called by Mrs. Nellie McClung to discuss how best this could be accomplished. At this meeting it was decided to form a Provincial Law Committee under the auspices of the Local Councils of the Province and to invite undenominational provincial organizations to be represented on this Committee. Such a Committee was formed, with your Provincial Vice-President as Chairman and Convener; Mrs. Parlbay, President of the United Farm Women of Alberta, First Vice-Chairman; Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, Treasurer; and Mrs. Harold Riley, Secretary.

The Local Council reports will cover the local work throughout the Province, but I would like to mention the splendid work of the Edmonton and Calgary Councils; these two Councils are a strong factor in the municipal life of their respective cities.

The Province of Alberta has two women Police Magistrates—Mrs. Arthur Murphy in Edmonton, and Mrs. R. R. Jamieson in Calgary.

An effort was made to have a provincial conference this spring, but without success, largely owing to financial reasons.

One cannot conclude this report without referring to the splendid legislation passed by the Alberta Legislature for the better protection of women and children, especially the granting of suffrage to women on a basis equal to

that of men, which includes eligibility for office; the amendments to the municipal and school ordinances and the Factory Act, in the latter case prohibiting the giving of less than a living wage of \$1.50 per shift—the first Province, I think, to pass such legislation. The Factory Act includes regulation of shops.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRIETTA MUIR EDWARDS,

Vice-President for Alberta.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

It is, indeed, a great pleasure to me to be privileged to meet the women workers of Canada in convention. It is no less an honor, and a privilege, to represent our Province of British Columbia as Vice-President, and also the New Westminster Local Council of Women as their delegate.

Notwithstanding the difficult conditions occasioned by the war, a great interest has been created among the various organizations of women who are banded together under various classes of work. Everywhere enquiry is made regarding the work of the Local Council of Women, and although it has been deemed inadvisable to make any special effort to form new Local Councils, yet I feel sure that at the conclusion of this mighty national struggle, and perhaps even before, some of the centres will be ready for permanently organized Councils. It has been my pleasure, as well as privilege, to visit all of the Councils in B.C., except Vernon, during my term of office; my correspondence has, however, been carried on with the Executive of this Council.

I have taken the opportunity of speaking in various Municipalities on Council work, its policy, aim, object, and everywhere have I found the sympathetic ear, and an attentive hearing has been given. I have addressed in all fourteen gatherings of women. I feel safe in saying that the time is about opportune for endeavoring to start Councils in Chilliwack, Nanaimo, Ladang and North Vancouver.

I take great pleasure in telling you of the success attending our Conference held in Victoria in February of this year. The meetings were well attended and a splendid programme was duly carried out, which consisted of subjects upon vital questions which were dealt with by prominent women in Council work, and also by two members of our Provincial House.

These were subjects which will confront us upon the cessation of war, and for which we must make preparation. The result of our Conference was that a schedule of resolutions was drawn up to be presented to the various Councils, and already some of them have been taken into consideration for immediate action. We also trust that, as the outcome, our women workers will be more closely drawn together, especially those not members of the Council, and that we may all be brought into closer touch with the new spirit which is being born over this world of ours, forgetting personal differences, and all uniting in the great endeavor of self sacrifice for the common good.

I am confident that great good would result if we could have these Conferences at regular intervals, and especially since our women have been invested with the franchise, our opportunities and responsibilities are so much greater, for upon the unity of our actions will depend the success of our re-organization of society, in the moral uplift of our citizens and of our national life.

Respectfully submitted,

MAUDE M. WELSH,
Vice-President for British Columbia.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT FOR MANITOBA

As Vice-President for Manitoba, I am very pleased to be able to report that in Manitoba there is increasingly felt a new necessity for the organization of the Local Council.

Through the untiring efforts of our splendid First Vice-President, Mrs. McEwen (whom we rejoice to have with us to-day), interest in the possibilities of the work has been kept alive during the pioneer years of stress and strain in this land, and we owe her a debt of gratitude. Though failing health has latterly compelled her to resign this position, she has never lost interest in the work. It is to her importunity in connection with the introduction of Manual Training and Domestic Science into the curriculum of our Public Schools that Brandon owes the honor of being the first, with the exception of Winnipeg, to set this example to the rest of the Province of Manitoba. The annual exhibits of the work of girls and boys in these departments are convincing proof of its value.

The activities of the Local Council of Women in Brandon have been unique, in that, instead of gathering up the threads of existing organizations, it has reached out and instituted new organizations, handing these over to the management of those interested. Such are The Brandon Y.W.C.A., Visiting Nurses' Association, Brandon Chapter of I.O.D.E., etc.

Following up the work begun by Mrs. Thomas, our last Vice-President, Portage la Prairie was organized in January of this year by Mrs. McWilliams, President of Winnipeg Local Council, and I am pleased indeed to be able to report that for a radius of over twenty-five miles in and around Portage, every women's organization, rural and urban, has affiliated. This means much more than appears on the surface to anyone familiar with the needs of prairie life. Work of untold value to the whole community has already been initiated. Heading the list is Medical Inspection of Schools. That the men are interesting themselves, by offering to co-operate in the activities of the Women's Council, speaks well for its success.

Dauphin, though only organized in March by Mrs. Charles Robson, Corresponding Secretary of Winnipeg Local Council, and myself, has been quick to see the benefits involved. All the Societies of this city have affiliated and work of very great necessity in the community has already been begun.

In Winnipeg, among other matters, the very necessary revision of Censorship of Moving Pictures and the appointment of a woman on the Censor Board have occupied much attention and are of utmost value to the whole Province. The annual report of the meetings of the Winnipeg Local Council is an inspiring one. I believe that the examples set by the above Councils and the influence of The National Council of Women meeting in Winnipeg will all tend to add interest in the work of The National Council, and we expect other Councils to be organized this year.

The War has emphasized our greater need of uniting in "Prevention of Waste" effort. Our Councils may be centres of work to this end by bringing together women of different classes, races and creeds, urban and rural, and impressing them with the need of instilling this lesson in the minds of the rising generation. Thus, by uniting in effort towards high ideals and in community of spirit, our faces are turned towards a better Canadian citizenship and a Canada where right shall be might.

Respectfully submitted.

REBECCA DAYTON,
Vice-President for Manitoba.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

(None received)

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT FOR NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia, as regards new Councils, has none to report. War work is so absorbing that our women not already interested will listen to no suggestions along that line. Our six Councils are doing splendid work and nearly all are making steady progress, and are making themselves increasingly appreciated in their several municipalities. The Council machinery has been utilized greatly in the furthering of the Red Cross, Patriotic, National Service and other lines of work in connection with our soldiers.

Halifax, our big Council, has in addition to its past splendid record, distinguished itself in its efforts in connection with hospitals for disabled soldiers in its own city and in Kentville Sanitorium, and also in a thrift campaign. Truro's specialty is increased agricultural interest and a library for children. Yarmouth has organized thirty societies throughout its country sections for patriotic work, and has established a free kindergarten in its own town. Sydney has added an interest in the franchise for women and in the promotion of better Sabbath observance in its community. West Pietou's new venture is the establishing of a bursary in Pietou Academy and its Industrial School. East Pietou has taken up the high cost of milk, influenced the proprietors of moving picture theatres to have a children's day once a

week, when pictures suitable for them will be shown, and conducted a week of prayer bearing on the war in connection with the British League of Honour.

A visit from our Advisory President, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, to our Province was a very delightful experience in our Council life of the past year, and proved a great impetus to our work. Halifax, Truro and the two Pictous all shared in the honor of a personal visit. The other two Councils were beyond the pale of a winter's campaign, much to the regret of our distinguished guest, who could only be soled by a promise that these Councils would be invited to come to her.

As Vice-President I made every effort possible to carry out the suggestions of the Council re a provincial conference, but largely owing to absorbing war work, I found it impracticable to further such a scheme just now.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. E. CARMICHAEL,

Vice-President for Nova Scotia.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT FOR ONTARIO

It is a great disappointment that I am not able to report the establishment of any new Councils in Ontario. I had hoped to have organized at least three and possibly several more in cities and towns with which I have been in correspondence, but the general feeling is that this step should be left until "after the war," a period which, judging by the many projects relegated to it, will be even more busy than "during the war" itself.

There seems a general reluctance to form "a new society," and all Council workers ought to beware of deserving the accusation that the formation of a Local Council simply adds another to the already superabundant roll of societies. If each Council strove conscientiously to carry out the idea that it is a co-ordination of the work of existing societies, a clearing-house for ideas, and a focus for the opinion of the women of the locality, it would be easier to plead the cause of the organization of Local Councils.

There are at present hundreds of patriotic societies under all sorts of titles, which might be transformed into Local Councils if this aspect of the Council were clearly insisted on, and carried out by existing Councils. Ontario needs at the present moment either a Vice-President with leisure and means at her disposal to visit the places where such patriotic societies exist, or else an active organizing secretary.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

The question of holding a Provincial Council has been fully discussed with the Presidents of the Local Councils of Ontario. Although all the Presidents voted in favor of holding such a Conference, it became evident that the necessary funds were not forthcoming for financing a Conference for Ontario, worthy of the Council and of the Province, and it was urged that the payment of delegates' expenses to a Provincial Conference would lessen

the attendance at the annual meeting of The National Council. The project was therefore dropped.

When, however, the Government of Ontario submitted to the Local Legislature a Bill for the Enfranchisement of Women, the need of a Conference of Council leaders in Ontario became evident, so that the Council might give a lead to the women of the Province. After consultation with the President of The National Council, it was decided to call an emergency meeting to which all Presidents of Local Councils and of Affiliated Societies in the Province were summoned. The meeting was not very largely attended, but the discussion was extremely interesting and resulted in passing the following resolutions :

1. That the vote is a trust, to be used for the good of the State, and therefore every good citizen should register and cast his or her vote.

2. That the chief political danger of Canada does not lie in the policy of either party, nor in the party system itself, but in the danger of the degradation of public life through the "patronage" or "spoils" system and in the subordination of the good of the State to the good of the party ; and that, therefore, all good citizens should use their influence and voting power to discountenance the collection and disbursement of secret party funds and to put forward such Parliamentary candidates as shall use their influence to secure the appointment to public offices of only such men and women as are qualified to serve the State efficiently and honestly, regardless of their party affiliations.

3. That it is a patriotic duty to build up a strong and healthy home-born population in Canada, untainted by inherited disease ; and that therefore all citizens should consider seriously the causes of infant mortality, its prevention, the proper measures to be adopted for the care of the feeble-minded, and the precautions necessary for the arrest and prevention of venereal disease.

4. *Control Immigration.* That, as Canada is peopled, not only by its natural increase of population, but also by immigration, it is equally necessary to consider the present system of immigration and settlement, more especially as to the control exercised over it by competing transportation companies, and also as to the qualifications of the officials appointed to inspect, receive, and direct immigrants, together with the measures (if any) adopted by the Government for the education and information of the foreign immigrants.

5. That it is also a public duty to increase the productive power of Canada in every possible way so as to lessen the waste of war and to provide food for all at reasonable prices and by economy and self-denial to save in order to loan money to the Government for the prosecution of the war. Therefore all good citizens should oppose waste and extravagance in both public and private life.

6. This meeting recommends to all voters that they should enquire carefully into the views of prospective candidates on these subjects before promising them their support.

An interesting outcome of this meeting was the arrangement by the President of Toronto University of a course of lectures on "Women and Citizenship," by a brilliant series of lecturers, including members of the staff of the University and ending with lectures from Mr. Rowell and Sir William Hearst respectively. It is as impossible to over-estimate the value and interest of these lectures as to account for the comparatively small number of women who availed themselves of the opportunity so courteously afforded by President Falconer. I would venture to suggest to some of the Local Councils in Ontario that they should invite these lecturers to repeat the lectures for their benefit.

I was invited to attend the annual meeting of the Local Council of Toronto, which bore testimony to the wide range of interests and activity of this Council. Also, by request of the Sub-Executive Committee, I visited Kingston Local Council to assist in the settlement of certain disputed points. I have also met the leaders of the Local Councils of Temiscamingue (at Haileybury), Peterborough, Brantford, Ottawa and Pembroke, and it is interesting to find almost everywhere Council workers active as leaders in Red Cross and other War Work. At North Bay I interviewed one of the Vice-Presidents but was unable to see the President during my visit.

As a result of rather more than one year's tenure of office, I am impressed with the necessity of some Provincial organization to centralize and express the opinion of the women voters of the Province along non-party lines. It would appear unnecessary to duplicate all the machinery of The National Council in each Province, but there is a real need of some recognized body which should represent and voice the views of the Local Councils and Affiliated Societies of the Province, under the chairmanship of the Vice-President. The provision of such machinery will, of course, depend upon an amendment of the Constitution and is therefore not formally recommended here, but I trust that my successor in the office of Vice-President for Ontario will find herself equipped with the necessary machinery for her work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ADELAIDE M. PLUMPTRE,
Vice-President for Ontario.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR QUEBEC (None received)

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT FOR SASKATCHEWAN

During the year three new Councils have been formed in Saskatchewan—Moose Jaw, Prince Albert and Saskatoon. These are thriving Councils, each of which is well represented at the present annual meeting. The deepest interest is evinced by these new Councils in all questions of importance to

women and children, Standing Committees in communication with the National Committees being actively engaged, doing excellent work.

A preliminary meeting was held last fall at Government House, Regina, when Mrs. Lake very kindly lent her patronage to discuss a joint conference between the Western Provinces. It was decided to get into communication with all Provincial Vice-Presidents of the West before making any definite arrangements. A second meeting was held, when the responses were read. The matter was left in abeyance till after the annual meeting. It is a very difficult matter to get women interested in any but patriotic work just now. The literature sent the different officers must never have been even read, as the questions asked at the meeting proved ; but these are days when women are called on to do so much that the carrying out of a successful conference will mean a great deal of hard work for the provincial Vice-President, lessened, it is to be hoped, by the hearty co-operation of all Local Councils; finances, of course, are a matter of consideration.

A Resolution to the Provincial Government from Saskatoon Local Council, asking for an Industrial Home for Women, has been sent for endorsement to the different Councils before presentation to the Government. Regina is the only Council which, so far, has responded ; Regina has three other resolutions which they wish at the opportune time to present to the Legislature—these are in the hands of the different Councils for action.

Before closing my report, I wish to add my tribute of gratitude and appreciation to our tireless and most sympathetic Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings. My very warmest thanks and best wishes are due this very valuable and most capable officer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANNIE BENNETT,

Vice-President for Saskatchewan.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

On motion of Dr. Ritchie England, seconded by Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, the following were elected a Committee to deal with resolutions arising out of the discussions of the Platform :

The President.	Mrs. Griffin.
Recording Secretary.	Mrs. Dayton.
Prof. Derick.	Lady Aberdeen.
Mrs. Hamilton.	Mrs. Edwards.
Mrs. Smillie.	Mrs. Vincent Massey.
Mrs. Stead.	Mrs. Bennett.
Mrs. Shortt.	Mrs. McNaughton.
Dr. Ritchie England.	Miss Jones.
Mrs. McWilliams.	

SECOND SESSION.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2ND, 10.00 a.m.

After silent prayer the minutes were read and adopted.

It was moved by Dr. Ritchie England, seconded by Mrs. Vere Brown, that the Report of the Finance Committee be deferred and that the Sub-Executive be empowered to set the time when the Financial Report should be brought before the Council. *Carried.*

Moved by Mrs. Boomer, for London Local Council, seconded by Mrs. Watt, for Brantford Local Council :

RESOLUTION *re* MOVING PICTURES.

"Whereas the custom of some parents and others of taking children to picture shows without discrimination is to be deplored as many of these are unsuited for children of tender years ; and

"Whereas moving pictures can be made of great educational value and of beneficial interest to children :

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Local Councils be asked to interest moving picture theatres, film producers and circuit managers to provide suitable pictures such as fairy tales, travelogues, industrial pictures, and wholesome humorous sketches for the benefit and pleasure of the children, and that the whole question of moving pictures shall be carefully considered by the Local Councils."

Mrs. Boomer, in moving the Resolution, quoted the results of an investigation into picture shows in one of the Provinces, showing how large a part in these pictures is played by the presentation of crime and other undesirable features. She told of the success attained by her Local Council in its efforts to obtain suitable pictures for children, and congratulated Winnipeg on having a woman on its Board of Censors. Mrs. McWilliams stated that there is also a woman on the Board of Appeal. Miss H. Randall stated that there was a company in the United States of America which provided such films, and promised to give the name of the company to any interested. Dr. Shortt referred to the necessity of getting women on all Boards of Censors, and especially of making such films for children pay for their production. Mrs. Murray, Halifax, stated that in that city four women sat with the managers of theatres and the Censor on the Board of the Social Service Bureau.

Lady Aberdeen gave interesting details of the censorship of the cinema in England. Although there is no official censorship the Home Secretary has issued a letter to all the licensing authorities enclosing a set of model conditions for insertion in

all cinematograph licenses, adding that "The Secretary of State will be glad to hear that your authorities have decided to take action on these lines, if indeed they have not already done so." The conditions include such suggestions as the following :

(1) No film shall be shown which is likely to be injurious to morality or to encourage crime or lead to disorder. If the Licensing Authorities serve a notice on the Licensee that they object to the exhibition of any film on any of these grounds that film shall not be shown.

(2) That three clear days' notice, with name and subject of the film and a copy of any description used in connection with it, shall be given to the Licensing Authority before the film is shown.

(3) Films which have been examined on behalf of the Licensing Authority shall be exhibited exactly in the form in which they were passed.

(4) Posters, advertisements, programmes, etc., shall be subject to the same conditions as are laid down in (1) for the films.

(5) Every part of the premises to which the public are admitted shall be so lighted during the whole of the time it is open to the public as to make it possible to see clearly over the whole area.

Mrs. Griffin, Vancouver, Mrs. Osborne, Winnipeg, Mrs. Hannington, Victoria, and Mrs. Coristine, Prince Albert, also spoke on this subject.

RESOLUTION *re* TAXATION OF LAND VALUES.

The following Resolution was moved on behalf of the Single Tax Association, by Mrs. E. M. Murray, Halifax, seconded by Dr. Margaret Gordon, Toronto :

"Whereas the enormous and increasing debt of Canada will require a greatly increased revenue which must be raised by taxation ; and

"Whereas a tax of one per cent on the land values of Canada would produce an added revenue of approximately eighty million dollars per year, and could be collected by existing organizations at a minimum expense ;

"Therefore be it resolved, that The National Council of Women of Canada urge upon the Dominion Parliament the justice and expediency of raising extra revenue by a tax upon the land values of the Dominion of Canada."

In moving the Resolution Mrs. Murray spoke of the difficulty of raising the additional income necessary to meet war expenses. Mrs. Murray emphasized that land values are properly to be considered as the property of the people, that a tax on these would not hinder production and would be cheaply and easily collected, that machinery already exists to collect it at a minimum cost, and at one per cent. would raise \$80,000, with steadily increasing value. She also laid stress upon the

necessity of funds to deal adequately with the returned soldiers' problem.

Dr. Gordon urged the Council to adopt the Resolution as a measure to stop speculation and quoted Lloyd George as in favour of single tax.

Mrs. Luther Holling gave six reasons for supporting single tax :

(1) The land comes from the hand of the Creator, and does not owe its existence to man.

(2) The land is limited in quantity ; you can no more add an acre to the area of a country than you can add a cubit to your stature.

(3) The land is necessary for our existence ; it is necessary for our production ; it is necessary when we wish to exchange our products with one another.

(4) The value of the land is independent of the value of any buildings or other improvement upon it.

(5) Land owes its value entirely to the presence and activity and demand of the community.

(6) Land cannot be carried away and cannot be concealed.

The discussion was adjourned until the next meeting of the Council.

THIRD AND FOURTH SESSIONS.

MONDAY, JUNE 4TH, 10.00 a.m. AND 2.30 p.m.

After silent prayer the minutes were read and confirmed.

The Recording Secretary requested that the Council would revert to its usual practice of having the minutes read at the close of each session. This was agreed.

The Corresponding Secretary read a telegram of greeting from the Provincial Vice-President of New Brunswick, as follows :

"Greetings and good wishes to Officers, Executive, and Members of National Council. Kindly convey deepest regret that St. John Council is not represented at Annual Meeting. Our interest in sessions and all that relates to Council work is nevertheless keen and active. Our enthusiasm to further good work of the Council is greater during these days when whole-souled co-operation and thorough organization are vital essentials in the fulfilment of women's work. With assurances of local support and kindest regards."

Discussion of the Resolution *re* taxation of land values was resumed. Mrs. A. A. Perry presented the case against the arguments brought forward by the supporters. She deprecated the Council making an announcement on this economic

problem on which the speaker did not think it was sufficiently informed to take action. Mrs. Perry produced figures to prove her contention that the Single Tax, when adopted, had not proved a success as a source of revenue. Prof. Derick supported Mrs. Perry and urged that an income tax was a fairer method of raising money. The discussion was closed by Mrs. E. M. Murray, who disputed the statement that the single tax fell on the land of the farmer, stating that it fell on land values and prevented speculation. The Resolution was lost by twenty-eight supporting and forty-seven against, but some of those voting against the Resolution said that they did so because they did not think that the Council was prepared to commit its support to the single tax position and not because they wished to record a vote against the single tax itself.

The following Resolution, moved by Mrs. Smillie, seconded by Mrs. Murray, was passed :

"That in view of the immediate importance of the question of taxation a Special Committee be appointed to study the subject and bring its findings before The National Council at the earliest possible moment ; and also that this National Council here in Convention 1917 do recommend to each Federated Association that they make special study of the question of taxation."

The Council then proceeded to the discussion of *Plank one* of the Platform—Public Health, as outlined in the agenda. Mrs. Boomer called attention to the fact that the platform contained nothing new to the Council. Mrs. Plumptre replied that the idea of those who drew up the platform was not to define a new policy so much as to make a presentation, at a critical moment, of the policy for which the Council had stood in times past and is still standing. Mrs. Smillie, Convener of the Standing Committee on Public Health, opened the discussion which is summarized in the report of the Committee on Resolutions (see page 69). Those taking part in the discussion were : Mrs. E. M. Murray, Mrs. Hannington, Dr. Shortt, Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Dr. Gordon, Prof. Derick, Dr. England, Mrs. Copeland and Lady Aberdeen.

Mrs. Stead, Convener of the Standing Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective, stated the case in support of permanent custodial care for the mentally defective. She was supported by Prof. Derick, Mrs. Cummings, and Dr. Shortt.

A discussion on control of venereal diseases was introduced by Mrs. Smillie. Mrs. Dick, Dr. England, Dr. Shortt, Prof. Derick and Mrs. Murray took part in the discussion, which was adjourned until a later date.

Plank Two—On Employments and Professions for Women, was introduced by Miss E. L. Jones, of Winnipeg, Convener of the Standing Committee, who also introduced the resolution summarizing the recommendations of her report (see page 70). Miss Winifred Harvey, Toronto, spoke of the work of the Ontario Provincial Labour Bureaux, and asked for the co-operation of other Provinces.

Mrs. Halstead, Moose Jaw, spoke of the moral value of the registration proposed in the Resolution.

Mrs. Hamilton, Convener of the Committee on Agriculture, also supported the motion.

A report from the Convener of the Standing Committee on Nursing was presented in her absence by Mrs. Langille. Dr. England, Montreal, emphasized the necessity of the provision of Government funds for the assistance of nursing in sparsely settled districts. Mrs. Hannington spoke of the need of the women in these districts for immediate help while the plans of the Government were maturing. Mrs. Murray, Halifax, urged the claim of Canadian trained nurses serving overseas for Government pensions.

During this session a definition of "emergency" was asked for, and it was given as "a sudden juncture demanding immediate action."

The minutes were read and adopted and the meeting then adjourned. During the latter part of this meeting the President was obliged to vacate the chair, and her place was taken by the Advisory President, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair.

FIFTH SESSION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH, 10.00 a.m.

The meeting was opened with silent prayer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read from the Convener of the Committee on Nursing, calling attention to the difficulty of getting replies to her letters from members of her Committee.

re UNION LABEL.

Letters were also read with regard to the Resolution *re* the Union Label from the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, Secretary of the Winnipeg Printing Pressmen's Union, the

Winnipeg Typographical Union, No. 191, and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Mrs. Bellamy, on behalf of the Medicine Hat Local Council, moved the following Resolution :

"That as a guarantee of good conditions and fair wages for the employees The National Council of Women undertakes to have the union label on all its printed matter."

She stated that the Typographical Union was the oldest union standing for equal pay to men and women. She made it plain that by adopting the union label the Council does not necessarily endorse the platform of organized labour. She pleaded for the support of the label as ensuring an eight-hour day for girls, and sanitary conditions in the work shops. Miss Machar, of Kingston, seconded the Resolution. Mrs. Jamieson of Calgary stated the Resolution was of the utmost importance as affecting the health of girls, and she advocated early closing and short hours of labour. Mrs. O. C. Edwards, of Alberta, asked if the words "all printed matter" in the Resolution referred only to official publications of the Council. Mrs. Bellamy explained that it meant The National Council's official publications, and the word "its" was inserted before "printed matter" to make this plain. Dr. Shortt thought that the same principles should be extended to farmers' wives and nurses. Mrs. Hannington emphasized the importance of more than a living wage merely. Mrs. Stead, Halifax, thought the Council was not sufficiently informed to take action, and suggested that the Resolution be referred to the Committee on Laws to report on at the next Annual Meeting. Mrs. Fairbairn, Toronto, pointed out that there are two labels, each of which claims to be the only one authorized, and stated that the Factory Inspection Act existed to secure proper health conditions in shops and factories. Prof. Derick, Montreal, supported the suggestion to refer the matter to a special committee. Mrs. Hamilton, Toronto, supported the Resolution because the label set forth an effort to get a fair deal for women. Dr. England, Montreal, thought that the Council should not stand for equal pay and short hours only, but also for equal opportunity for women as for men, for which Trade Unions have not always stood. Mrs. Smillie, Ottawa, asked for Government statistics as to the number of women in the Typographical Union, and pointed out that the Resolutions against the dilution of labour recently passed by the Trades and Labour Council at Ottawa did not appear to support the policy of equal opportunities for women in the field of labour.

Lady Gibson, Mrs. Plumptre, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Field, and Miss Harvey, also spoke. On the vote being taken, the Resolution was declared lost by eleven votes. Mrs. Murray, Halifax, called for a division on the question. As a result of the division one hundred and eleven votes were recorded for the Resolution, and one hundred and thirty-seven against.

It was moved by Prof. Derick, seconded by Mrs. Griffin, as follows :

"That the whole question of Trades and Labour Unions, including union labels, and the relation of women and their work to organized labour, be referred to a special committee, with instructions to report at the next Annual Meeting." (Carried.)

After the singing of the National Anthem, the roll was called by the Recording Secretary.

RESOLUTION *re* STANDARDIZATION OF CANNED GOODS

Dr. Shortt, in moving this Resolution on behalf of the Ottawa Local Council, explained the possibility of a manufacturer using a slightly smaller tin or pail and thereby undercutting prices and competing unfairly with honest manufacturers, and also cheating the housewife as to the weight of food being sold. Mrs. A. A. Perry, of Winnipeg, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously:

"That, in view of the great variety of sizes of cans and of the weight and value of the contents, the Government be asked to have standardization of all canned goods ; that is, that tomatoes, vegetables, jam, etc., have regulation sized tins, and that canned meats have the net weight on the tin."

RESOLUTION *re* OBJECTIONABLE PRINTED MATTER.

It was moved by Mrs. Thom, seconded by Mrs. Griffin :

"Resolved, that The National Council do approach the Dominion Government with reference to the objectionable printed matter which is brought into the country by express."

Prof. Derick read an extract from the report of the Convener of the Committee on Objectionable Printed Matter, showing that this subject had already been considered by the Council. Mrs. Murray spoke of the danger of repressing publications, and stated that it was most important that the term "objectionable" should be carefully defined so that the power could not be used for political purposes. Mrs. Cummings referred to the efforts of the Council whereby the word "public" was taken out of the law forbidding the sale of objectionable printed matter, which permitted of private sales taking place. The Resolution was carried unanimously.

RESOLUTION *re* DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Mrs. Smillie presented this Resolution on behalf of the Ottawa Local Council as a help to working people under war conditions. Dr. Short seconded it :

"Resolved, that this meeting approves of daylight saving and desires that it be adopted throughout Canada."

Mrs. Murray stated that it had been tried in Halifax and was not approved by the working people. Dr. England and Mrs. Smillie asked that the question might be considered from a national and not a local standpoint. Mrs. Watt and Mrs. Northover also spoke. The Resolution was carried.

The minutes were then read and the meeting adjourned.

SIXTH SESSION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5TH, 2.30 p.m.

CONSERVATION AND THRIFT.

Plank 3 of the Platform *re* Conservation and Thrift was introduced by Mrs. Shortt.

RESOLUTION *re* SLAUGHTER OF FEMALE CALVES

This Resolution was moved as an Emergency Resolution by Dr. Shortt, seconded by Mrs. Graham :

"That no lambs or female calves, not diseased, shall be slaughtered for the present."

Some fears were expressed lest the small farmer should be placed in difficulty by the action recommended, but the Resolution was passed with two dissentients.

A Resolution introduced by Mrs. R. R. Jamieson and seconded by Mrs. E. M. Murray, asking the Government to remove all duties from food stuffs and dairy products was urged as an Emergency Resolution.

A discussion took place on Government action with regard to the regulation of food supplies. Mrs. MacNaughton (Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan) stated that an investigation into grading and prices of wheat was needed. Mrs. McWilliams urged Government control of all mills as in England during the war. Mrs. O'Mahoney thought that the railways should be compelled to give the farmer a chance of shipping out his grain.

RESOLUTION *re* CONTROL OF FOOD AND FUEL.

Mrs. Hamilton, seconded by Mrs. Perry, moved the Resolution with regard to Government and Municipal control of food and fuel (see page 71).

Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, seconded by Mrs. Dayton, moved the following Resolution for guidance of the discussions of the Platform :

RESOLUTION *re* DISCUSSION OF THE PLATFORM.

"That all Resolutions offered during the discussion of the proposed Platform, be sent to the Resolutions Committee, and that they, in making their report, indicate which in their judgment must, if they are to be passed at all, be passed as Emergency Resolutions."

It was carried by thirty votes to eight.

re MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

Mr. Clark, Secretary of the Winnipeg Committee on Mothers' Allowances, was invited to speak on this subject. He stated that the pension in Manitoba varies with the age of the child. Mrs. Irvine, Toronto, stated that Mothers' Pensions had been carried on under the Local Council of Toronto for the past three years, allowing ten dollars a month for each child, with a maximum amount of forty dollars paid to a mother with four children. Mr. Clark in reply to a question *re* pensions for mothers with illegitimate children explained that in Manitoba the case was considered to be a pension to the child rather than to the mother, and that illegitimacy was not considered cause for refusing a pension. Mrs. Dick, Winnipeg, introduced some Resolutions *re* Mothers' Pensions which were referred to the Resolutions Committee.

At this point Lady Taylor asked permission to make the request that the election of officers should take place on Wednesday at 10 a.m. instead of on Friday, as many members were leaving before Friday. Prof. Derick regretted that she found it necessary to oppose the change, as the agenda called for the election on Friday so that all had had an opportunity of making arrangements to be present on that date. It was moved by Mrs. Harry Carpenter, Hamilton, and seconded by Mrs. McWilliams, that no change in the order of procedure be made. This was carried.

Mrs. Day, Victoria, asked that the business *re* military training in schools might be deferred in order that Miss Boulton, Toronto, of the I.O.D.E., might be present at the discussion. It was therefore decided that this discussion be deferred until Thursday.

The minutes of the meeting were read and adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

SEVENTH SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6TH, 11 a.m.

Plank Four of the Platform, Discussion of Women as Citizens, was opened by Dr. Margaret Gordon, who urged that women should register in order to vote, although under present conditions this would entail casting a vote for one or other of the political parties.

Mrs. MacIver, Toronto, in seconding the Resolution, urged that women should register and study municipal law in order to follow the actions of their city councils. Mrs. Robson, Winnipeg, moved the following Resolution on behalf of the Winnipeg Local Council, seconded by Mrs. Dayton (Vice-President for Manitoba) :

"Be it resolved that the Local Council of Women of Winnipeg petition The National Council of Women to approach all Provincial Governments with a view to an alteration in the Election Laws that shall demand the same qualifications for women voters as for men voters."

(Submitted by the Citizenship Committee and passed at the Executive Meeting of the Winnipeg Local Council of May 22nd, 1917.)

Mrs. Robson explained that the present conditions of naturalization resulted in a difference between men and women, as women were at present able to register as citizens on their husbands receiving a certificate of naturalization. Mrs. O. C. Edwards was of the opinion that this matter should be dealt with by the Federal and not by the Provincial Government, but Mrs. McWilliams explained that although naturalization was dealt with by the Federal Government, yet the voters' lists were actually made up in the provinces, and that Manitoba's were then being made up in Winnipeg.

Dr. England dwelt on the differences between laws governing nationality and laws governing the procedure of voting, and emphasized Mrs. Robson's point *re* naturalization of women on their husbands' qualifications. Mrs. Thom thought that the question of naturalization was a very wide one, much larger than the question of extending the franchise to foreign women, and that it needed much study.

Mrs. Armstrong, of the Trades and Labour Council, as a matter of privilege, brought before the Council a newspaper report of the Council's meeting on the previous day. She was assured that certain words to which she objected were not spoken by a delegate to the Council, and that they did not represent the views of The National Council of Women.

The following Resolution was moved by Prof. Derick, seconded by Mrs. Griffin :

RESOLUTION *re* FEDERAL FRANCHISE TO WOMEN

"Resolved, that The National Council of Women of Canada re-affirm a resolution passed at Ottawa and again petition the Dominion Government to grant immediately the Federal Franchise to the Women of all Canada."

Mrs. Luther Holling hoped that women would not adopt party platforms, but stand together for the best principles in the men represented. Dr. Shortt stated that secret party funds and machine nominations were the two political evils against which women of Canada should combine.

The minutes were then read and adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

EIGHTH SESSION

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6TH, 2.30 p.m.

By arrangement of the Winnipeg Local Council, the delegates to The National Council Meeting were taken to inspect the William Whyte School, which is the only graded public school in Canada to give a full household arts course. The visitors were received and welcomed by the staff and by the children, who gave a special greeting to Lady Aberdeen, and all were very much interested and impressed by the intelligence of the children and the excellent training afforded by the school. The delicious refreshments prepared and served by the pupils furnished enjoyable proof of attainment in Domestic Science.

On returning to the Old Court House the Council resumed the discussion on Citizenship and the Resolution *re* Federal Franchise was carried unanimously.

Resolution, moved by Mrs. Robson *re* Election Laws, was moved, adopted and carried, and closed the discussion on Citizenship.

Mrs. Smillie, on behalf of the Ottawa Local Council, moved, seconded by Dr. Shortt, the Resolution calling for pasteurization of cream and milk in butter and cheese factories, which was referred to the Resolutions Committee. (See Resolution, page 71).

The following Resolutions also were moved and seconded by Mrs. Smillie and Dr. Shortt respectively, and carried unanimously :

MILK RESOLUTION.

"Whereas the Provincial Milk Act of 1911, paragraph 3, sub-section G, requires the signature of the Provincial Minister of Agriculture to be affixed to any milk by-law of a municipality of Ontario before such by-law becomes operative, and whereas the procedure has hampered municipalities in the past, therefore be it resolved that Ottawa Local Council ask The National Council of Women to give us permission to approach the Provincial Legislature to remove this restriction."

ABATTOIR RESOLUTION.

"Resolved that the Ottawa Local Council request permission of The National Council of Women to petition the Ontario Legislature, so to amend the Act relating to abattoirs that any municipality in Ontario erecting an abattoir may compel to be slaughtered within such abattoir all meat sold within said cities and towns, except such meat as is inspected and stamped "Canada Approved" in an abattoir under Federal inspection, and such carcasses, having the organs attached in compliance with Federal requirements, as are presented for inspection by farmers who have slaughtered the animals on their own farms."

A Resolution *re* Recreation was introduced by the Winnipeg Local Council in place of the discussion of Recreation in the appointed place on the Platform, Prof. Derick (Convener of the Standing Committee on Education) having withdrawn the discussion of this subject in view of the great importance of the discussion of Public Health and the need of further time during the session for this subject. Mrs. Edward Brown, Winnipeg, moved, Miss Eva L. Jones seconded, the following Resolution :

RESOLUTION *re* RECREATION.

"That as women workers in large Canadian cities are much in need of opportunities of social intercourse and organized recreation The National Council commend the consideration of work in this direction to the Church Councils and authorities in such centres, with the suggestion that existing machinery and church rooms might be more widely used for organized recreation, including dancing."

The movers urged the need of good recreation for women workers. Mrs. Smillie and Dr. Shortt feared that the suggestion of dancing in church rooms might cause difficulties. Miss Ham-mill of the Y.W.C.A. stated that the National Council of the Y.W.C.A. was unable to give a ruling on the question owing to differences of opinion. Mrs. Griffin and Lady Aberdeen were in favour of including public schools in the motion, but Mrs. Robson said that the Winnipeg Council preferred associating the movement with churches in order to ensure proper supervision, and Mrs. McWilliams called attention to the

number of young men in boarding-houses in Winnipeg. Lady Aberdeen spoke of the Social Centres organized by the women patrols of Great Britain. Mrs. O'Mahoney, Mrs. Hamilton, Dr. England, and Mrs. Galloway also spoke. Mrs. Smillie moved an amendment, seconded by Mrs. Harvey—the omission of the words, “including dancing.” The amendment was lost. The original Resolution was passed, to be sent to the Committee on Resolutions.

[The Committee on Resolutions recommended that this Resolution be sent out to Federated Associations and that they be asked to record their votes, for or against, the Resolution, and also that they be asked for a statement as to the present facilities for recreation that are available for women workers,—this information to be sent to the Corresponding Secretary.]

The minutes were then read and adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

NINTH SESSION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH, 10.00 a.m.

After silent prayer, the minutes were read and confirmed.

Mrs. Murray questioned whether the Council was empowered to pass the Resolution brought in by the Winnipeg Local Council *re* Recreation without first submitting it to the Federated Associations. Mrs. Sanford and Mrs. Day protested against the passing of this Resolution, but the discussion was ruled out of order.

VICTORIA RESOLUTION *re* NAVAL AND MILITARY TRAINING FOR BOYS.

“Resolved that The National Council of Women do urge upon the Federal Government the necessity for giving a naval or military training to every boy in Canada capable of receiving it in order to fit him for the defence of his country.”

with amendments :

(a) Moved by Dr. Gordon, seconded by Mrs. Murray :

“Whereas, owing to the tension of the present war, this is not the time to introduce so radical a change into our Public School curriculum as compulsory military training ; and

“Whereas, there is so large a percentage of physical unfitness amongst our men and women, we are convinced that our physical training system for girls as well as for boys should be improved, rather than that compulsory military and naval training should be introduced into Public Schools ;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that The National Council of Women ask the Federal Government to appoint a commission of men and women, experts in physical education, to investigate our system of physical training, as it now exists, and compare it with that of other countries, with a view to establishing a more comprehensive system of physical training for the girls and boys of all schools in the Dominion of Canada."

(b) Moved by Dr. Shortt, seconded by Mrs. Stead :

"Whereas, the effort to introduce compulsory military training into the schools emanates in part from a desire to lay foundations for equipment for future wars, that is "militarism" ; and since the greatest need of this country is to increase the percentage of the "physically fit," both men and women ;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this and each Provincial Legislature be asked to institute through its school system some wholesale measures for physical welfare; (a) By means of medical inspection of the schools as preventive of physical disaster; (b) By giving every boy and girl able to attend school that measure of physical training suited to their ages and conditions, in order that we may have the largest possible number of physically fit for service in peace or war."

Mrs. Hannington, Victoria Local Council, in moving the Resolution, spoke of the dangers and difficulties of unpreparedness. She referred to the preparedness of the Navy as ensuring the safety of the Empire and argued that if the Army had been equally ready the war might not have occurred. She contrasted the conditions in Australia with those in Canada. The Resolution was seconded by Mrs. Griffin, Vancouver. Mrs. Sherk, West Algoma, spoke of the value of military training in schools as engendering patriotism, comradeship, courtesy and other valuable qualities.

Mrs. Jackson, Regina, read a Resolution from Pincher Creek, where one hundred per cent. of the boys have voluntarily undergone military training. The Resolution asked that such training be made compulsory.

Dr. Gordon, in moving the first amendment, argued that military training would touch only boys, whereas physical training would reach girls as well as boys, and would therefore be more economical. She quoted Germany as one of the countries which had given up military training in schools and stated that physical training in the schools would have avoided many rejections for unfitness. Mrs. Murray, in seconding the amendment, stated that there are nearly one million young people in Australia and New Zealand united in "Freedom Leagues" opposed to military service. She urged that military training led to subordination, not self-control, and that the

delay in sending over Canadians was due to physical unfitness and not military unpreparedness.

Dr. Short, moving the second amendment, urged that military training does not develop the whole man. She stated that Switzerland gave physical training in the schools to both girls and boys, and training in shooting and marching to boys from fifteen to eighteen, and military training after eighteen years. She thought that medical inspection in schools followed by physical development would have saved months of military training in camps, and that physical preparedness for life would include preparedness for war.

Colonel Hosmer, Secretary of the Strathcona Trust, was present by invitation, and was requested to speak. He explained the principles of the Strathcona Trust for physical training in schools and the establishment of Cadet Corps for which Lord Strathcona had left \$750,000. He thought boys should be taught to shoot when young, and that it required more than a few months to give complete military training and discipline. The training does not aim to make the boys soldiers. They can become soldiers at eighteen. In reply to questions, Colonel Hosmer stated that the adoption of the Strathcona Trust scheme is optional in High Schools, and that those who gave cadet training had to train and receive military instruction.

Prof. Derick stated that she approved of conscription of men, women and wealth, a statement which was received with loud applause. She moved the following Resolution, seconded by Mrs. O'Mahoney, which was carried with one dissentient voice :

RESOLUTION *re* PHYSICAL TRAINING.

(1). "That physical training under *qualified educationists*, be given to both boys and girls in all schools ;

(2). That, during the period of the war, military drill be given to all youths, whether students or wage-earners, between eighteen and twenty years of age ;

(3). That the question of permanent changes in our educational systems, involving compulsory military training, be laid upon the table until after peace is established, when it will be possible to approach such questions dispassionately and with fuller knowledge of future needs."

REPORT OF "WOMAN'S CENTURY."

The Report of the "Woman's Century" was submitted by Mrs. Hamilton, who read a letter from the organizer, Mr. Jamieson.

Mrs. Hamilton stated that the "Woman's Century" has been adopted by the Council as its organ for five years, and that the management has spent at least \$3,000 on National Council news. She urged that financial support should be given to help to improve the magazine.

At twelve o'clock the National Anthem was sung, followed by silent intercession for the forces overseas.

As a question of privilege, Mrs. Edwards asked permission to introduce Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, the only woman judge in Canada. The meeting warmly greeted Mrs. Jamieson, who was obliged to leave to resume her judicial duties.

The discussion of the "Woman's Century" was resumed, Mrs. Hamilton urging the delegates to get those who had contributions to make to send them to the "Century," and also to take stock in the magazine. She paid a warm tribute to Mrs. MacIver's services and self-sacrifice, in connection with the "Century."

The Corresponding Secretary suggested that a qualifying clause should be added to the title "Official Organ of The National Council of Women," as the term "Official Organ" might appear to make the Council responsible for all statements in the magazine. The Treasurer reported that the Finance Committee had already called attention to this danger, and that the management was prepared to take action to protect The National Council. The Corresponding Secretary also stated that all Council matter coming to the "Century" should pass through the hands of the Council editor. Dr. Shortt, Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Murray thought Local Councils should be permitted to send in their own reports and news items, if not inserted on the official page of the Council, even buying a space for the purpose if necessary. Mrs. Cummings explained that any Council could send in items to the Corresponding Secretary for the official page. Mrs. MacNaughton asked whether there was any special rate for space in the "Century." Mrs. Hamilton replied in the negative. The Treasurer explained the desire of the management that Local Councils should be encouraged to send in extra information, and, if necessary, to pay for it. Mrs. McWilliams asked if the Council was being asked to take stock in the "Century," or only to encourage contributors. Mrs. Hamilton said "Both", and the discussion was closed by the following Resolution, moved by Mrs. Hamilton, seconded by Miss Carmichael, and carried :

"That The National Council recommends to its affiliated Societies the strongest possible support, both as to circulation and material, of the "Woman's Century," and that it points out to them the great power for good of

this organ—especially at this time of crisis—if fully supported financially and otherwise by the women of Canada.”

The meeting then adjourned.

TENTH SESSION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH, 2.30 p.m.

The afternoon session took place at the Manitoba Agricultural College, to which the delegates were conveyed in special cars. They received a warm greeting from the Principal and staff of the College, and the meeting took place in the gymnasium. At the close of the session a delightful meal was served to the delegates, together with many students from the Normal Schools, and the Principal gracefully welcomed the Council. Lady Aberdeen and Mrs. Torrington suitably replied, after which the delegates were escorted around the beautiful grounds and inspected the live stock on the premises.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Mrs. Smillie summed up the discussion which had previously taken place, emphasizing the need of more education in order to secure efficiency in fighting these diseases. She stated that 4.7% of the British population was actively affected by them. She called the attention of the delegates to the March number of the "Woman's Century" containing Dr. Clark's article on venereal disease. She moved the Resolution summing up the discussion on Public Health (Resolutions Committee Report, page 69.)

The Marchioness of Aberdeen called attention to the phrase in the Resolution, "Best features of the British and Australian methods," in order to point out the fact that in some matters these methods involved contradictory recommendations. Mrs. Smillie explained that she was aware of this, but thought it impossible to attempt to direct the action of the Government further than was done in the Resolution, which was then carried, to be sent to the Resolutions Committee.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL BUSINESS.

This subject was presented by the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, President of the International Council of Women. She said that in the next National Council Meeting she hoped the business of the International Council of Women would

appear earlier in the programme. Lady Aberdeen stated that there are twenty-two National Councils included in the International Council of Women.

France.—Lady Aberdeen spoke of the fine work of the French Council and of Dr. Girard-Mangin (Convener of International Standing Committee on Health) in hospitals for infectious diseases at the front and at Verdun.

Italy.—The President, Countess Spaletti, expressed the greatest gratitude for furs sent from Canada from the National Council of Women for Italian soldiers.

Countess Romanov recently gave a most interesting address to the National Council of Great Britain on the work accomplished by the women of Italy during the war.

Switzerland.—Switzerland has lately re-elected Mme. Chappennière-Chaix as President, and has carried on ministry to prisoners and tubercular patients ; also a scheme for receiving and caring for women and children deported from North France into Germany, who were sent back after several months of misery and destitution, to Southern France.

Netherlands.—This Council has done great work for Belgian refugees and has conducted house to house campaigns for suffrage.

Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway.—All continuing regular work. In Norway there is a Committee of Arrangements for the Quinquennial in 1919.

Australia.—The work is very much on the lines of that in Canada.

South Africa.—The Council stepped forward at the beginning of the war to lead in patriotic work.

Russia.—A National Council of Women was formed some years ago but was not then permitted to affiliate with the International Council. Application for affiliation has now been received. The President of the I.C.W. sent a cable of congratulations to the women of Russia on their enfranchisement.

Turkey.—Dr. Mary Patrick, Principal of Robert Noble College, met the President of the I.C.W. in New York. She thinks something may be done to form a Council of Women, though not exclusively of Turkey, where she is an Honorary Vice-President of the I.C.W. She sent greetings to Canada and hopes that the International Council will watch developments.

N.C.W. in the United States.—Is developing very fast. The Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's College Alumni, etc., have now affiliated. The Head Office is now established at Washington. The Women's Committee of National Defence

has Dr. Anna Shaw as President, and Mrs. Philip Moore as Secretary. The activities of this Committee include : Registration of women for war work ; Food conservation and production ; Storage and distribution of food ; Protection of women and children in industry ; Preservation of the inner resources of national life.

South America.—The National Council of Argentine reports periodically. It is endeavoring to induce Brazil and Chili to form Councils.

National Union of Women Workers, Great Britain.—They have acted as a clearing house for women's work. Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon and Miss Janes, of British Council (President and Secretary) sent greetings. The Union has undertaken two special inquiries.—one concerning alleged increase of illegitimacy, and another on alleged increase of drinking among women in Great Britain ; both of which were disproved.

Lady Aberdeen asked the Council to consider reports and resolutions for :

(a) Formation of Standing Committee on International Business which might consider, among other things, matters to be raised at the next meeting of the International Council, and the appointment of delegates.

(b) Collection of information which would facilitate an international agreement, allowing women on marriage to retain their own nationality and citizenship if they so desire. This request came from the Netherlands' National Council.

Lady Aberdeen moved, Mrs. Griffin seconded, the following resolution :

"That The National Council of Women of Canada desires to express its feelings of deep horror and indignation at the atrocities described in the documents forwarded by the National Council of Women of France, and to offer its profound sympathy with the people of France, Belgium, Poland and other nations who have been subjected to such suffering." Carried.

Mrs. Hudson moved, Dr. England seconded, that a letter be sent to the President of the Council of Great Britain, expressing the heartiest appreciation of the greetings to this Council in session.—*Carried.*

Mrs. Sanford, Treasurer of the I.C.W., thanked The National Council of Women of Canada for continuing to assist the I.C.W. unasked. She reported a balance of \$1,284.92.

Miss Carmichael asked that a special message of remembrance be sent to Miss Janes, International Secretary for Great Britain.

DISCUSSION *re* IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.

This discussion was opened by Mrs. Hamilton, Convener of the Committee, who asked what welcome the immigrant received in Canada? What chance he had of life and enjoyment? What contribution he had to make to the national life of Canada? What constituted a real Canadian? She referred to immigrants who had made good, instancing an Icelandic immigrant who had become a Rhodes Scholar, and pointed out how many immigrants are now serving Canada in the ranks of the Canadian army, in munition factories, in food production and in all kinds of patriotic service. Discussion followed on the difficulty of bringing the immigrant woman into assimilation with Canadian life. Mrs. Robson, Winnipeg, spoke of the loneliness of the foreign girl, who, after leaving school, loses touch with Canadian institutions. Mrs. Dayton, Manitoba, thought the Women's Institutes could help in this matter. She instanced women taking the illustrated catalogue of a big store and teaching the women the names of the articles in it. Mrs. Carrick, West Algoma, spoke of Miss Hannah's work in Fort William, who had baby clinics and other institutions for foreign women. Mrs. MacNaughton told of the many nations represented in the Grain Growers' Association, and thought that the Council should try to get into touch with the foreign women through their own leaders. Mrs. O'Mahoney suggested that the Council's Resolution of welcome to foreign women should be printed in the Ruthenian newspapers, so that they might meet the eye of the Ruthenian women. Mrs. T. D. Brown, Regina, told of a Junior Chapter of the I.O.D.E. consisting entirely of young foreign girls.

Miss Gowzell spoke of work done among Ruthenians being blocked because of bilingual difficulties. Mrs. Hamilton suggested that junior work might bring younger boys and girls together in Junior Institutes. Miss Gowzell said Boys' and Girls' Clubs were parallel to Junior Institute work in Ontario, but they want separate literature in their own language, and want to have separate schools. Mrs. Smillie quoted Jane Addams as saying, that Labour Museums had bridged the chasm between the women and their daughters, as arts and crafts of mothers were so much admired by the American women. Mrs. Copeland spoke of having worked in Mr. Woodworth's bureau, and found that there were many places where there are no organizations for women. She was struck by the entire lack of recreation for the foreign women. They found life in Canada so dull and sad. She advocated a central hall for recreation—"Community Centre"—as needed. Mrs. Hamilton said that the Institutes gave women a chance to get recreation for them-

selves. Mrs. Russell, Winnipeg, spoke of work among Ruthenians, both Greek and Catholic ; and of meeting women immigrants at trains. Mrs. Robson spoke of the difference between the various provinces. Fifty per cent. of the foreign immigrants in Manitoba live in Winnipeg, and can be reached easily, but in Saskatchewan they are scattered and have no chance of organizing recreation for themselves as there are just a few foreign women together. They need someone to organize for them. Mrs. Carrick spoke of the value of the Big Sister Movement. Mrs. Copeland said that the Bureau of Research for three Prairie Provinces had revealed that place after place had not organizations and could not organize. There were twenty to thirty families of one nationality. The bad roads keep people apart. Some school trustees objected to the use of the schools. Needed recreation for all the family, not only for the women. Mrs. Metcalfe, Winnipeg, spoke of the necessity of having one language in order to make good citizens.

Mrs. McWilliams said we must give foreign immigrants a chance to give to Canada their contributions and to develop along their own lines. Mrs. Allan says the bilingual question has its roots in the days of Sir John A. MacDonald, when teachers were allowed to teach all day in their own tongue. This question becomes active chiefly at election time.

Dr. Shortt stated that in evidence before the Dominions Royal Commission, the Government Agent stated that the Government had investigated conditions of immorality on board ship, and found not so much wrong as had been reported. Dr. Shortt dwelt on the necessity of having matrons with the rank of officer on all ships. Miss Jones thought this was particularly important in view of the probable influx of immigrants after the war.

The following Resolution was moved by Mrs. Hamilton, seconded by Mrs. Griffin :

"That we urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of having ample pamphlet literature printed in several languages, giving reliable data, values of monies, and special advice for immigrants as to what to do and where to go on arrival at their destination, these pamphlets to be for free distribution on boats and trains." (Carried.)

Mrs. Griffin moved, seconded by Mrs. O'Mahoney :

"That a summary of the discussion on immigration and a copy of the resolutions be printed in the foreign press with special kindly greetings from The National Council of Women." (Carried.)

Mrs. Hamilton moved, Mrs. Galloway seconded, Resolution *re* immigration of women and children under the Salvation Army :

"That The National Council support our Government in the opposition to the scheme outlined by the Salvation Army, to import after the war, widows with one or two children." (Carried.)

Mrs. Watt read a newspaper extract *re* children's immigration, which was referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Mrs. Plumptre, in the name of the Y.W.C.A., withdrew their Resolution *re* Immigration as a separate resolution, since it was covered by the Platform.

Mrs. Bond introduced a Resolution, seconded by Dr. Shortt :

"Resolved, that the Dominion Government be requested by The National Council of Women to give favourable consideration to the following requests :

(a) That there should be no grants to transportation companies, or private agencies :

(b) That there should be no bonus for immigrants."

This was referred to the Resolutions Committee.

Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Welch spoke urging more drastic medical inspection.

The discussion of Immigration was summed up in the Report of the Resolutions Committee. (See pages 72-73.)

ELEVENTH SESSION

FRIDAY, JUNE 8TH, 10.30 a.m.

The meeting was opened with silent prayer. Mrs. Bennett asked permission to move a Resolution of Congratulation to Mrs. McKinney on her election as a member to the Alberta Legislature. The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to send a letter of congratulation to Mrs. McKinney in the name of the Council.

The minutes were read and adopted as written.

The report on the Revision of the Constitution was presented by Mrs. Fairbairn ; Article one was passed ; Article two, section one, was passed ; Article two, section two : protests against the uniform fee and representation were registered by Victoria and Vancouver Local Councils. Dr. Ritchie England spoke against the principle of any officers having votes

except those elected annually by the Council. Lady Aberdeen spoke of the value of experienced officers as voting members, especially on the sub-executive.

At twelve o'clock the National Anthem was sung, followed by silent intercession for the overseas forces.

Miss Carmichael, Vice-President for Nova Scotia, seconded by Mrs. Welsh, Vice-President for British Columbia, moved the following Resolution of thanks, which was carried by a standing vote with hearty applause :

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

"Resolved, that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to convey the very sincere and hearty thanks of the Officers and Delegates to the following persons who in various ways have added so much to the success and pleasure of this Annual Meeting : His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Aikins for their enjoyable reception ; the Mayor and City Council for the Excursion to the Greater Winnipeg Water District ; the authorities of this University for the use of these most convenient buildings ; the Winnipeg Local Council for their kind hospitality and for all the many excellent arrangements made for the meetings and for the delegates ; the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair for her reception ; Dr. McIntyre and the authorities of the William Whyte School, also the authorities of the Agricultural College, for their hospitality ; the Officers and Members of the Women's Canadian Club for the luncheon last Saturday ; the Social Science Study Club and Miss Jones, and the Women's Musical Club, for their kind invitations ; the Conveners of the various Committees, Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. Dunbar Hudson, Mrs. T. R. Deacon, Mrs. J. J. Wallace, and the members of their committees, for all their arduous and effective work ; the untiring Pages and others who have helped at the meetings ; and to the ladies of the Press for their full and excellent reports of the meetings."

Mrs. McWilliams expressed the appreciation of her Council for the Resolution.

Mrs. McWilliams moved the following Resolution, seconded by Miss Jones :

"That the voice of this meeting be taken in any sections involving new matter on which there is not apparent agreement, and that at the conclusion of the discussion a report embodying the recommendations which cannot, owing to constitutional difficulties, be adopted here, be sent to the Federated Associations as the opinion of this meeting." (Carried.)

The Recording Secretary pointed out the necessity of the Councils taking some decided action with regard to the adoption of the Constitution which had been under discussion for three years, and had been sent up from the Federated Associations to the Annual Meeting and back again with no decisive action.

Mrs. Welsh moved that "uniform fee" be replaced by "proportionate fee."

Mrs. Murray protested against proportionate representation in the Council, although she believed in it in political life, as she feared it would prevent Councils in small places from affiliating, and Dr. Gordon thought it would result in large organizations swaying the policy of the Council.

Mrs. Edwards, Alberta, said that to change the uniform fee in representation would be unfair to the small Councils who had organized on the basis of uniformity, and also that it was opposed to Council ideals.

The following Resolution was moved by Prof. Derick, seconded by Mrs. Hamilton :

"Resolved, that Section 2, Article 2, be left as a foot-note for the present year, and that the question of proportionate representation and a proportionate fee be considered when brought up in due course by a Federated Association."

At this point it was agreed on Resolution to take the election of officers at three o'clock in the afternoon.

TWELFTH SESSION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8TH, 2.30 p.m.

Prof. Derick moved, seconded by Mrs. Robson, that the minutes of the morning and afternoon be taken at the close of the afternoon session.—*Carried.*

Discussion of the Constitution was resumed. Mrs. Stead, Halifax, thought that the sub-executive should consist only of the officers.

In answer to questions as to procedure, the President explained that all correspondence is submitted to her and that a sub-executive meeting is called if the President needs help in decision ; the sub-executive also consults on business referred to it.

Miss Carmichael dwelt on the value of having Provincial Vice-Presidents on the sub-executive. Prof. Derick objected to any honorary officer for life having a vote, being herself in the class to whose proposed voting powers she objected.

The following Resolution was moved by Prof. Derick, seconded by Mrs. Stead :

"Resolved, that the Honorary Officers shall be an Honorary President, (the wife of the Governor-General) and Honorary Vice-Presidents, (the wife

of each Lieutenant Governor, the wife of the Prime Minister, the wife of the Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, and others who may be appointed for life by resolution of the Council) :

Honorary officers shall not have a vote.

(a). The officers of The National Council shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer. These officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting and shall constitute the sub-executive of the Council ;

(b). A Provincial Vice-President shall be nominated and elected by the Local Councils of each Province. These Vice-Presidents shall be members of the Executive Committee of The National Council, each with a vote."

The Corresponding Secretary dwelt on the impossibility of getting Vice-Presidents from different places to attend the meetings of the sub-executive.

Mrs. Day stated that all the Councils of British Columbia were opposed to Advisory Vice-Presidents for life with votes.

Mrs. Sanford moved, seconded by Lady Taylor :

"Resolved, that Section One of Article 111 read :

"The officers of the Council shall be an Honorary President (the wife of the Governor-General), a President, Honorary Vice-Presidents (the wives of the Lieutenant Governors, the wife of the Prime Minister and the wife of the Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament), a Provincial Vice-President for each Province nominated and elected by the Local Councils of the Province, seven elected Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer." (Carried.)

At three o'clock the election of officers took place.

The Corresponding Secretary gave the report for nominations.

The Corresponding Secretary, during the counting of the votes, read two letters, one from the President of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, appointing Miss Chapman as representative of the Women's Institutes on The National Council. Mrs. Hamilton moved, seconded by Dr. Gordon, the following Resolution :

"Resolved, that a letter be sent to the Superintendents of all Women's Institutes, Home Economics Societies, and Home-makers' Clubs (as organized under the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and not yet affiliated with this Council) recommending that they shall affiliate with the Council just as the Ontario Institutes have already done." (Carried.)

Mrs. McWilliams, seconded by Mrs. Perry, moved as follows :

RESOLUTION *re* CONSTITUTION.

"Resolved, that in view of great and sudden changes in the relation of women to public life through the enfranchisement of the women of five provinces, that the discussion and adoption of the proposed new constitution be laid over for a year; and that it be referred back to the Federated Associations for their opinion as to the principles upon which the new Constitution should be based."

This was followed by a Resolution, moved by Prof. Derick and seconded by Mrs. McWilliams :

"Resolved, that appointment of special committee on Constitution be left to the Executive Committee at its meeting at the close of this Annual Meeting."

The following Resolution, moved by Mrs. Stead and seconded by Mrs. Dayton, was carried :

"Resolved, that a request go from the chair that all delegates, having specific instructions as to amendments of the proposed Constitution, should present those instructions in writing to the Secretary so that they may be embodied in the suggestions sent out to Local Councils for their consideration."

The Special Committee on the Constitution, as appointed by the Executive, is as follows :

Mrs. McWilliams, (Convener).....	Manitoba.
Dr. Ritchie England	Quebec.
Mrs. Cummings.....	Ontario.
Mrs. Lang	Ontario.
Mrs. Dennis.....	Nova Scotia.
Mrs. Thom.....	Saskatchewan.
Mrs. Edwards.....	Alberta.
Mrs. Day.....	British Columbia.
.....	New Brunswick.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Treasurer presented the report of the Finance Committee, together with the report of the Special Finance Committee. Adoption moved by Mrs. Watt, seconded by Mrs. Harry Carpenter.—*Carried.*

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That The National Council of Women should pay the I.C.W. fee, but withhold aid for coming year.

Prof. Derick spoke of desire of The National Council of Women to keep in touch with the International Council of Women, but felt that its own finance needed attention. Mrs. Perry moved, Mrs. McWilliams seconded, that recommendation be adopted. (Carried.)

2. That affiliation fee be uniform and assessed Council aid be in proportion to number of Affiliated Societies in each Council.

Moved by the Treasurer, seconded by Mrs. Carpenter (Carried) :

3. That annual fees and life fees be capitalized.

Mrs. Sanford asked how Council would meet current expenses if this were done. It was pointed out that Clause 2 provides for an assessment of the amount needed among the Federated Associations. (Carried.)

4. That the annual affiliation fee for Nationally Organized Societies be \$10.

Dr. Gordon, as representing several Nationally Organized Societies, protested against raising fee. Professor Derick explained that the Nationally Organized Societies received benefits in excess of anything paid, and that they had been enabled through The National Council of Women to advance their propaganda. (Carried.)

5. That there be an Honorary Corresponding Secretary.

Moved by Mrs. Watt, seconded by Dr. England, for discussion. Mrs. Murray protested against receding from position of paying a corresponding secretary. Several speakers took same ground. Miss Jones pointed out that the financial aspect of the question was important. Mrs. Boomer paid a tribute to the Corresponding Secretary's valuable work for the Council.

Mrs. Hamilton hoped that if the Council voted for a paid secretary, it would consider the advisability of increasing the amount of her salary. Dr. Ritchie England urged that the Council needed an honorary officer and a paid secretary. Mrs. Welsh spoke in favour of a paid corresponding secretary. Recommendation advising that the corresponding secretary be an honorary officer was lost by eighteen to twenty-seven.

Mrs. Edwards asked that the Council's appreciation of Mrs. Cummings' work be placed on record. This was carried with acclamation. Lady Aberdeen also paid a tribute to Mrs. Cummings' work, both in the International Council of Women and in the foundation of The National Council of Women of Canada.

The Corresponding Secretary thanked the Council for its vote of confidence and gratitude. She stated that she had not thought she was expected to give her whole time to the Council work and do nothing else.

The President stated that at London it was decided to raise the salary to \$1,000 ; it was also decided that the Corresponding Secretary should give her full time to the Council.

The return of the Tellers was then read. (See List of Officers and Committees, pages 5-6, 8.)

RESOLUTION *re* MRS. PLUMPTRE.

In reference to Mrs. Plumptre's withdrawal from office in the Council, other than that of Convener of a Special Committee, the Executive Committee passed the following Resolution, moved by Professor Carrie M. Derick, seconded by Mrs. Day :

Few in the Council realize that Mrs. Plumptre has withdrawn from The National Council after giving to it, for eight years, the most distinguished service as Honorary Recording Secretary. During this time she has generously and freely placed at the service of the Council her rare personality, unusual eloquence, trained business ability, high mentality, genius for organization and power of sustained effort. At the same time her loyalty to her fellow-workers and to the highest ideals have made her a wise friend, beloved by all who have known her intimately, and a strength to the latest comer to the Council. Many of her friends had hoped that she might be persuaded to accept the position of Honorary Corresponding Secretary, but the decision to have only a paid Corresponding Secretary has made this impossible. The Council hopes, however, that when the war ends and Mrs. Plumptre is set free from her national duties as Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Red Cross Society, she will return to The National Council of Women of Canada and help, through it, in the great work of re-construction.

It is moved, therefore, that a letter be sent to Mrs. Plumptre, expressing the Council's warm appreciation of her services to the Council, its sincere thanks for her generous devotion to its interests, and the hope that she will soon return to it.

The minutes were read and adopted, after which the Annual Meeting closed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS ARISING OUT OF THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE PLATFORM

At the Annual Meeting held in Winnipeg, The National Council of Women of Canada adopted the following statement based upon the "Platform" set forth for discussion in the agenda of the meeting, and recast by a committee appointed for the purpose, in accordance with the opinions expressed and formulated in resolutions during the sessions of the Council ; the Council recommends to its Federated Associations the serious consideration of the subjects under discussion.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH.

The National Council of Women, believing that the usefulness and happiness of a nation are largely conditioned by the physical condition of its citizens and that it is the duty of the State to provide care and training for those who are either permanently or temporarily unfit for normal life, recommends the following measures, in order to ensure these results :

- (a) The establishment of a Federal Department of Health ;
- (b) A Dominion campaign for the study and control of venereal diseases ;
- (c) A Child Welfare Department of the Federal Department of Health under the direction of competent women ;
- (d) Permanent custodial care of mental defectives ;
- (e) That a certificate of health should be demanded before marriage ;
- (f) And further, that the following resolution summarizing the recommendations of the Conveners of the Committees on Public Health and Care of Mentally Defective, be acted upon :

Moved by Mrs. Smillie, seconded by Dr. Ritchie England,

"That The National Council of Women urge the Dominion Government to establish a Federal Department of Health, whose duties would embrace the following : compilation of statistics ; co-ordination of the existing Provincial and Municipal Boards of Health ; issue of a weekly bulletin similar to the Washington bulletin ; preparation of plans of waterworks, sewerage systems, abattoirs, incinerators and other public works necessary to the health of all municipalities ; direction of a Dominion-wide plan with financial assistance to the Provinces to deal with the tubercular and feeble-minded so that the necessary institutions may soon be provided for all cases requiring permanent segregation ; further, to organize a Dominion Infant and Child Welfare Bureau directed by competent women ; and, finally, to institute immediately a Dominion campaign for control of venereal diseases, which would embrace the best features of the British and Australian methods.

2. EMPLOYMENTS AND PROFESSIONS FOR WOMEN.

The National Council of Women, believing that the war has shown the need of training for professional and industrial life, re-affirms its desire that

opportunities for such training should be accessible to all, both boys and girls, and therefore directs the attention of Federated Associations to the following matters :

- (a) The need of adequate technical training for both girls and boys ;
- (b) The value of vocational training to boys and girls over fourteen years of age, such training for girls to include household service and the care of children ;
- (c) The need of Provincial Employment Bureaux under Government, with a central clearing house and bureau for statistics at Ottawa ;
- (d) Government registration of nurses and teachers ;
- (e) Training of domestic help ;
- (f) Adequate factory inspection (including women inspectors) ; the regulation of the hours of labour, of holidays, and rates of wages of women and children in industrial establishments ; and to that end the Council suggests to its Federated Associations a systematic enquiry into existing conditions ;
- (g) Government aid for nursing systems in scattered districts ;
- (h) Adequate pensions for trained Canadian nurses serving overseas ;
- (i) The establishment by the Provincial Department of Education of courses in sex hygiene in training schools for teachers, the courses to be conducted by physicians who realize the educational and moral significance of this work ;

(j) And that the following Resolutions be acted upon :

Moved by Miss E. L. Jones, seconded by Miss Winifred Harvey :

"Resolved, that the Local Councils petition their Provincial Governments to establish Provincial Government Employment Bureaux where such do not exist ; further, that The National Council petition the Dominion Government to establish at Ottawa a central clearing house and bureau of statistics, and grant the use of post-offices throughout the Dominion as a means of distributing registration cards..

That The National Council commend to each Local Council the immediate study and investigation of these conditions alike under the present abnormal circumstances, and later in more settled days ;

That the Local Councils petition their Provincial Governments to supply vocational training to boys and girls of over fourteen years, following a sound general education, and such training to include household service and the care of children."

3. CONSERVATION AND THRIFT.

(a) The National Council of Women records its belief that the conservation of child and infant life should be the first care of the state, and that all voluntary organizations of women should co-operate in this work, that they should use their influence as voters to emphasize the need for proper care of the children, and to this end The National Council recommends that a branch of the Federal Department of Health should be devoted to child welfare, and also that pensions be granted to mothers in cases in which it becomes necessary for the mother of young children to become a wage-earner.

(b) Whereas the shadow of famine lies upon the world, be it resolved that The National Council of Women of Canada urge upon the Federal Government the necessity of regulating the consumption of food supplies and of using the registration for National Service in order to supply as far as possible the need of farm labour ; and that the Council urge all women to do their utmost by spending wisely, as well as by producing and preserving fruit and vegetables to assist the Government to secure an adequate food supply for the nation and also for exportation.

(c) In order to carry out this policy, The National Council petitions the Federal Government for the appointment of a Food Controller and Fuel Controller, and further recommends the public ownership of Cold Storage Plants and Abattoirs, and Government control of the milling industry, together with the nationalization of coal fields in Canada and the granting to municipalities of the right to operate coal and wood yards ; the Council also petitions the Dominion Government to prohibit the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in war time.

(d) That The National Council of Women request the Federal Minister of Agriculture for a law somewhat similar to that in use in Denmark, requiring the pasteurization of cream and milk in butter and cheese factories.

4. WOMEN AS CITIZENS.

Whereas the enfranchisement of the women of five Provinces has given women in Canada new responsibilities as well as new privileges, The National Council of Women urges upon the new voters the duty of all good citizens at this time to make Canada worthy of the men who have fought and died for her, not permitting her fair name to be sullied by party faction and public corruption in these great days, when the country needs in its Government and public offices, men and women of the highest mental and moral calibre ;

The Council records its condemnation of party or campaign funds, secretly collected and administered, and recommends that all campaign expenses be subject to public audit, and that the patronage system by which political affiliation rather than fitness for office secures appointment to public positions, since it both attracts into the public service men who care little for the public good and alienates men of high character, is an unmitigated evil and should be opposed by every citizen who cares for the well-being of the country ;

And further, that women who have received the vote should register in order to record their votes, and should encourage others to do so, and should also do all in their power to encourage the candidature of persons of high character (of whatever party) for public positions ;

And further, that the principle of proportional representation, as providing for the representation of minorities, should be carefully studied and discussed.

5. EDUCATION AND RECREATION.

(a) Whereas a well-balanced system of education is among the greatest safeguards of a democracy ;

And whereas a character is trained not only in places of learning but also in places of recreation ;

Therefore be it resolved that The National Council of Women hereby affirms its belief that the teaching profession is of supreme importance to the community, and that every means should be adopted by adequate remuneration and consideration to attract into its ranks men and women of the highest mental and moral calibre, and that no considerations should weigh in making appointments except the capacity and fitness of the candidate.

(b) That the aim of the school system should be to train the children as good citizens of the Dominion and the Empire, and that therefore the education throughout the Dominion should be standardized and revised in the light of new conditions brought about by the war.

(c) That the educational system must be broad enough to care for the foreign immigrant, child and adult, so as to weld the nation into a homogeneous whole.

(d) That true education should train the taste and senses as well as the mind and body, and should therefore include music (especially choral singing) and principals of art, as well as physical training and technical education.

(e) That the health of the children should be protected by medical inspection of the pupils, and the sanitary inspection of the school premises.

(f) That it is the duty of every community to provide supervised playgrounds for its children, to encourage places of amusement and recreation which are not a menace to young people through evil suggestion and temptation, and as one means of securing this, all Boards of Censors should include women in their membership.

(g) And that the recommendations made by the Convener of Education be acted upon and printed in full in the Year Book.

6. IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.

That The National Council of Women desires to hold out a hand of welcome to the women who have entered Canada as immigrants, and directs the attention of its Federated Associations to the following matters :

(a) The methods of appointing immigrant officials and their qualifications for office, with the view of eliminating political consideration and securing the appointment of suitable persons.

(b) The methods to be adopted to secure the admission of desirable immigrants only. (Medical inspection at residence ; alienist at port and border, etc.)

(c) The best method of absorbing the foreign immigrant into the national life, while preserving his national gifts. (Bureaux and Hand-books ; Education.)

(d) The openings in Canada for English-speaking immigrants, teachers, nurses.

(e) The co-ordination of Federal, Provincial and local authorities to provide for the well-being of the immigrant, and their co-operation with voluntary effort. (Housing, health, recreation.)

(f) The provision of a simple ceremony at the time of admission to citizenship.

(g) The National Council further recommends to its Federated Associations an investigation with a view to the development among immigrants of community social centres.

(h) That The National Council of Women requests the Dominion Government to secure pamphlets and data with regard to Hindoo immigration so that an authoritative statement on this matter may be made public.

(i) The National Council impresses upon the Dominion Government the necessity of having ample pamphlet literature printed in several languages, giving reliable data, such as values of money, and special advice to immigrants as to what to do and where to go on arrival at their destination, and that these pamphlets shall be for free distribution on boats and trains.

(j) And that in anticipation of a very large influx of women and girls coming to Canada when the war is ended, The National Council do petition the Railway Companies to place matrons on all tourists cars for the better protection of women and girls who travel alone, and do ask steamship companies to appoint such matrons also, with the rank of an officer; that the staff of Medical Health Officers for the examination of immigrants be very largely increased, and at least one alienist be on the staff at each port when immigration starts again, and that the majority of these should be available on call.

(k) The National Council supports the Government in its opposition to the scheme outlined by the Salvation Army as regards the importation after the war of widows with one or two children.

(l) And that there shall be no grants to transportation companies or private agencies and no bonuses for immigrants.

Respectfully submitted,

ADELAIDE M. PLUMPTRE.

For Committee on Resolutions.

Reports of Standing Committees

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE FOR WOMEN

Very few Local Councils have reported on this subject, but those who have all mention activity in food production, either through back yards or vacant lot gardening, and it is obvious from other sources that the movement is now quite general.

LONDON has an active and well developed Garden Association and Community Gardens, the land being lent for the purpose to the Association, which looks forward to opening community shops for the produce later on. Other places, *i.e.*, Barrie, Petrolia and Orillia have shown interest in the London movement, and will probably follow this example.

HALIFAX Local Council was asked to confer with the Civic Improvement League and Board of Trade as to vacant lot cultivation. The Council offered prizes for five kinds of vegetables grown by the children.

VIRDEX. An effort was made to get city girls to go out to farms for indoor work, in order to release the wives and farm women for dairy and other farm work.

BRANDON. In 1916 the city of Brandon prepared in and about the city 200 acres for gardens, which were let to families. About 80 families took part in the movement, with the result that about \$100,000 worth of produce was obtained. These families united and sold twenty carloads of potatoes. Many women helped in this work. Boys' and Girls' Clubs have grown from one to thirteen, with a membership of 13,000. One girl raised the first prize pig, and other girls were well to the fore in raising and canning vegetables. This movement is bound to do much in promoting an increased interest in agriculture among the young women of the future.

REGINA sends the following advertisement, which is a sign of the times : "Wanted, woman capable of driving team, doing any farm work. Box 267, Leader." (From the *Regina Leader*, Feb. 17.)

VIRDEX, Manitoba, stated that women were wanted in the homes on the farms, and that the women offering wished only out-door work. Honey is now becoming an export from Manitoba, and many women were making bee-keeping pay, at least as a side-line ; others are making a living from poultry farming. Both these industries are developing, and the production of honey has increased remarkably.

FORT WILLIAM states that many women in that district were taking up market gardening, these included farmers' wives, and women who took up land for themselves. Near the cities market gardening, poultry raising and greenhouse work occupied a large number of women. The women are even asking for a separate exhibition for their produce. It was urged that women be given advice before taking up land.

PRINCE ALBERT states that five Scotch women worked their way from Southern Manitoba to Prince Albert, working at harvesting and other farm

work. These women claimed that the work was less difficult than farming in Scotland, owing to the greater amount of machinery. No particulars were given as to how they found employment, but it was claimed, however, that there is no prejudice among the Saskatchewan farmers against women working on the land.

OTTAWA Local Council has for three years distributed packages of seeds, in the thousands, to people interested, through charitable institutions, settlements, Y.W.C.A., foreign social centres and Guilds, and is giving small prizes for the best gardening results.

VANCOUVER. Under an Agricultural Committee vacant lots are being plowed by the city at cost and seed given and planted for the raising of vegetables.

HALIFAX. The Household League of Halifax has conducted a class in gardening for its members, to assist in the movement for increased production. The city has taken over vacant lots and for the nominal charge of one dollar will plow such lot for any one who will agree to use it, and will also supply manure for 75 cents a load.

While in the United States recently, your Convener attended the annual meeting of the Woman's Farm and Garden Association (of which she is a member) at Washington. This is a national association of women actually doing some form of farming or gardening, its object being "co-operation among women engaged in such work." The Association seems a very valuable one, as questions are studied from the point of view of the woman and her limitations, rather than from that of the male farmer, and the interchange of ideas, and the work accomplished in this organization are well worthy of study. Membership carries with it the right to the monthly magazine, in which farm women's problems, their difficulties, and an interchange of experience are discussed.

Your Convener was able to be of some little help in Philadelphia, Washington and Richmond, Va., immediately on the declaration of war by the United States, by speaking at Food Production meetings. The work of the Y.W.C.A., in establishing hostels for farm workers and the Convener's own experience with the hostel in Lorne Park, were a help to these women, just starting on a big campaign throughout the country.

In view of certain criticisms as to the usefulness of women on the land, your Convener wrote to the Secretary of the National Land Service League of England to ask the benefit of their experience regarding the health of the women farm workers. The following quotation from her answer may be of value :

"With regard to the health of the women who have taken work on the land, we have found that it is largely a question of careful selection. If strong, healthy young women are chosen, we find their health improves from the life in the open air ; on the other hand, it is most unwise to allow any one with any organic weakness to take up this work. A great many of our girls have told us that they have never been so well in their lives before."

Your Convener has kept up her column on Agriculture in the *Woman's Century*, and also made careful inquiry about the growing of medicinal herbs, which have hitherto been largely imported from Central Europe and the United States. These could, in many cases, be grown or collected by women in Canada, but it is absolutely necessary that there should be co-operation in the industry, as wholesale druggists will only buy in large quantities.

The Y.W.C.A. will outline the work being done in opening Hostels for women in the Niagara Peninsula and elsewhere for girls and women doing seasonal work in fruit fields, market gardens and canneries. Groups of business, college and industrial girls might well be drafted from many large centres into this seasonal work.

Vancouver Island lays stress on the pressing need for woollen mills in the Island. The Australian wool is crying out for a new outlet ; it cannot be manufactured there on account of the hot climate, and a full week would be saved in transportation, as against the journey to Scotland. Climate is a vital factor in the wool industry, and in this the south end of Vancouver Island is quite ideal.

The industry of sheep raising might well employ women, as also the growing of flax, for which the soil and climate here are eminently suited.

It has been suggested that all women gardeners should plant nut trees of various kinds, as this fruit is growing in popularity as a valuable food.

Attention was called to the fact that in some localities there exists a strong prejudice amongst the farmers against women workers on the land. It was suggested that the government might well take steps to overcome this by the distribution of reports of successful work done in Great Britain during the past two and a half years. It was pointed out that the prejudice is partially on the part of the farm woman, grounded on the fact that her work in the house is so heavy, and that she feels that any employed woman should be employed as a home help.

Your Committee would beg The National Council to suggest to the Provincial Governments that through their departments of Agriculture, women may be accorded the opportunity of working as employees on the experimental farms, in order that they may get practical experience of local conditions before in some cases settling on their own land, an experience which would be wider than that afforded by the Agricultural Colleges, which are necessarily limited in area, locality and scope, and in order to offset any prejudice against woman labor on the farm.

Resolution. Your Committee begs that the following Resolution shall be forwarded to the Provincial and Federal Governments :

Whereas women are serving the Empire in working on the land for food production, and,

Whereas at the close of the war many of these women will be thrown out of employ, and

Whereas some such women have expressed their intention, and others may wish to take up Agriculture as a career, and

Whereas women in Great Britain and elsewhere have shown a capacity in the care of stock, and that the war experience has proved them capable of undertaking many other branches of agriculture ;

Be It Therefore Resolved, that in any Farm Loan scheme provided by the Provincial or Federal Governments women shall be included.

Resolution : Resolved that this Council beg The National Council to urge upon the Dominion Government that,

Whereas women have already bought land in the prairie provinces and have succeeded as farmers ;

And whereas increased numbers of women are qualifying for this work and demanding land ;

That homestead rights be extended to women on the same basis as men.

Respectfully Submitted.

CONSTANCE E. HAMILTON,

Convener.

Mrs. Hamilton moved the adoption of her report, seconded by Mrs. Murray. (Carried.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CARE OF MENTALLY DEFICIENT

The problem of the "Mentally Deficient" is more prominent than ever before, and the response to the questionnaire sent out by this Committee in April, 1917, has been more general than in other years ; yet an appeal made through the columns of the *Woman's Century* in February brought no reply.

The Social Service Congresses held throughout Canada this year have undoubtedly helped to arouse public interest.

Summarized, the questionnaire, prepared with the assistance of Dr. MacMurchy, Mrs. Dennis and Mrs. Cummings, has informed us that :

1. No statistics are available in connection with feeble-minded women as carriers of disease, but Dr. Clarke's statement is supported by known facts.

2. With one exception (St. Thomas, Ontario), every report admits that feeble-minded people are confined with normal people in the various charitable institutions.

3. Vancouver, Toronto, Halifax, London, Hamilton, Regina, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Chapeau report the possession of auxiliary classes for backward children. "Wherever it has had a fair trial, auxiliary class work is justified by its results."

4. The majority of Councils report repeated appeals to the authorities for special provision for feeble-minded persons.

5. Canada has no farm colonies for the feeble-minded, except at Orillia. At the Maritime Home for Girls in Nova Scotia, feeble-minded girls have been found incompetent for farm work, but this is no criterion as to what might be done with special teaching and supervision. The feeble-minded

girls have been found to be a great handicap to the work of this Home. Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, who has visited the Sleighton Farm for Girls in Pennsylvania, has seen efficient work done there in caring for chickens and young stock and horses by feeble-minded girls.

Dr. Eliza Brison, who conducts a private home for feeble-minded girls at West Gore, N.S., tells of her personal knowledge of some who are good farm workers.

Dr. Doren, of Ohio, after thirty years' experience, has offered, if the State will give him one thousand (1,000) acres of land, to care for all feeble-minded persons of that State, without any governmental assistance.

6. Absolute personal knowledge is obtainable from many sources in Canada, of inherited feeble-mindedness and of its increasing, malignant effect from one generation to another.

All the provinces, with one exception, have agreed to Sir Robert Borden's suggestion, resulting from our request for a commission of enquiry, for a conference to consider the problem of feeble-mindedness.

Inquiry as to the advisability of Vancouver's suggestion of 1916, that all feeble-minded persons under 21, accused of any offence, should be tried in Juvenile Courts, brought no very definite statement. Opinion was unanimous, however, that such a provision might help temporarily; *but permanent care of such people before they get into the police courts is the great desideratum.*

In Alberta, medical men are asked to report all cases of feeble-minded, and School Boards in that Province have been instructed to report the number of defectives in the schools.

At the last executive meeting of our Council, it was decided (1) to ask all Local Councils to urge the establishment of Clinics for Mental Deficiency in connection with local hospitals; and (2) to ask for reports of feeble-minded in rural districts from the Provincial Boards of Health through local Health Officers.

St. John Council reports an effort to obtain registration of defectives in New Brunswick.

The Halifax Local Council has started a registration for Nova Scotia.

An exhibition was held in Toronto in May, 1916, as part of a campaign for educating the public as to the need of segregation.

The brochure issued by The National Council of Women of Canada in 1915 has been widely distributed through the Local Councils and through the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures. Miss Knowles, late Secretary of the Halifax Y.W.C.A., reported two feeble-minded girls admitted at that port (in spite of our immigration law) but afterwards deported to Newfoundland.

In April, 1916, the Ottawa Local Council secured special examination of delinquent children by a specialist, and a hospital clinic has also been established there, where cases are treated and filed.

The Board of Education in Toronto has formulated a plan, and has consented to appoint a psychiatrist, who, with the chief inspector, would send feeble-minded boys and girls to farm colonies to be established in connection

with the Industrial Farm for Men and the Industrial Home for Women, they (the Board of Education) to contribute \$100 per year for each child sent, with a grant of \$50 from the Provincial Government ; the farm colonies to be built on the cottage plan, the pupils divided into classes under expert supervision. This plan has been accepted by the Municipality. \$157,000 has been given for this purpose by the City of Toronto.

In October last, attention was drawn, through the members of this Committee, to Dr. MacMurehy's report and to the suggestion (in *Woman's Century*) of poultry farming for feeble-minded women.

A report from Government officials was laid before the Nova Scotia Legislature this session, giving statistics of the feeble-minded and urging the appointment of a Director, who should work out a plan for the establishment of a special institution for the care of such. NO ACTION WAS TAKEN. At present ninety-two (92) children are cared for in the various charitable institutions of Nova Scotia.

An agreement was made between the three Western Provinces to provide an interprovincial institution for defectives, but the estimated number requiring such care was 2,300—so many that each Province has decided to care for its own. The Bureau of Social Research of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has published facts and figures showing that 452 feeble-minded persons are being cared for in institutions with normal people in Manitoba alone ; however, a small beginning has been made here in Winnipeg, where fourteen children, wards of the Children's Aid Society, are provided for by the Manitoba Government, and marked progress can be seen as a result of their segregation. At Selkirk, Man., preparations are being made to establish a colony for the feeble-minded with special training for adults and children. \$100,000 has been set aside to provide for the feeble-minded in Manitoba. The Local Council of Winnipeg suggest (1) that all delinquents and dependents should be examined as to their mental capacity ; (2) that specially trained teachers are needed for the feeble-minded ; (3) that psychological clinics be established with wards for observation ; (4) that marriage of feeble-minded persons should be prohibited ; (5) that *all* feeble-minded people should be permanently segregated ; and (6) that registration should be compulsory.

The Local Council of Montreal have enlarged their Committee on the Care of Mentally Deficient by the addition of physicians and have secured the cooperation of various institutions, whose experience has proved the necessity for the permanent segregation of the feeble-minded.

A fund has been started to pay a trained psychologist from the United States to make investigations as to the antecedents of certain cases and thereby demonstrate the hereditary transmission of feeble-mindedness and the necessity of permanent segregation. Lectures at McGill University and elsewhere have helped to keep the menace of feeble-mindedness before the public.

At the Baby Welfare Exhibition, now open, the Montreal Suffrage Society has a booth with wall charts and leaflets, educating the public as to the consequences when these people are allowed their freedom.

Every phase of philanthropic work shows the presence of feeble-mindedness. Sixty-eight obvious cases were reported to the Patriotic Fund in Montreal, in the families of soldiers, for one year ending August, 1916.

A Home for the Mentally Deficient has been established at Regina, in the old Legislative Building, with a competent matron-teacher, under the supervision of Dr. Seymour, Public Health Officer for Saskatoon.

In December, 1916, these figures were given at the meeting of the Academy of Medicine in Toronto :

"Out of 1,445 examinations, fifty-five per cent (55%) of the feeble-minded were habitual criminals ; and from two hundred and one (201) cases of absolute incorrigibility among feeble-minded children, fifty-three (53) were the victims of the immorality of their parents."

Dr. Brett, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, said at the recent Social Service Congress there, that "Mental Defectives, nearly all, directly or indirectly, proceed from venereal diseases in their forbears."

The time has gone by for mincing matters. Our subject is not a pleasant one, but its menace is greater than ever before, therefore we must be bold to combat it. Its disastrous effects have been publicly stated, and emphasized by actual facts by Drs. Clarke, Conboy and Hincks, of Toronto, and Dr. Fernald, of Waverley, Mass. They point out that sixty per cent. (60%) of prostitutes are feeble-minded, and that these women are almost always carriers of disease ; that every section of our land is infected with it and that the innocent must suffer with the guilty. Only one remedy can cope with this situation—the permanent segregation of feeble-minded people ; so much is now being done, that all our legislators must soon see the ultimate economy in such action. Granted that the initial cost would be great (for the numbers are appalling) yet a large portion of the burden would be borne by another generation, and rightly so, for if the work were well done *now*, the numbers would so diminish in fifty (50) or sixty (60) years, that the institutions would be practically emptied.

Publicity is our strongest ally. "A public danger needs a public warning and the more public the place the more effective the warning" (G. B. Shaw). Sir Malcolm Morris, of The National Council of England, is quoted (*Halifax Herald*, April 21, 1917) as saying : "If there were a real combine of doctors, clergy, educationists and THINKING WOMEN, these diseases might be stamped out." "The greatest assets of a nation are healthy, sane, clear-thinking, educated human beings" (Winston Churchill). What are we doing to secure such assets ?

"It is essential that the condition (of feeble-mindedness) shall be recognized during childhood" (Dr. Fernald). Here lies the work of the Auxiliary Classes, but what after the school age is passed ? To be happy, one must be busy. Yet in our charitable institutions (where feeble-minded people are usually classed as harmlessly insane) it is often very difficult to provide suitable employments, and, idle all day long, they become unhappy, discontented and dangerous, a burden to themselves and to the community which must support them. Yet with proper supervision and suitable occupation many

are capable of some improvement. Outdoor work is best adapted to their needs. At Waverley State Farm, Mass., the inmates do the farm work, supply and repair and make nearly all the commodities necessary for the thirteen hundred (1,300) residents there : the same is largely true of other similar institutions for the feeble-minded.

The expenses at Waverley, Mass., average \$3.60 per week per capita,—not a prohibitive cost when one thinks of the ultimate saving that such permanent care must insure.

We must "stamp out the evil by uprooting the cause, instead of dealing with the effect" : must bend every effort to gain the appointment to public office of men who are really interested in the betterment of humanity, and urge upon all our legislators the true economy to the nation of segregation for these people ; helping them to become at least partly self-supporting citizens, instead of non-producers, costly to the State in dollars and cents, and a menace and drag upon the wheel wherever they are allowed to mingle with normal people.

Respectfully submitted,

M. K. STEAD.

Convenor.

Mrs. Stead moved the adoption of this report, seconded by Prot. Derick. (Carried.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CITIZENSHIP

The phenomenal growth in public opinion in favor of Woman Suffrage during recent years has rapidly and suddenly crystallized into practical shape—both in regard to changes in the laws for the civil rights of women : and in the extension of full Provincial Suffrage for Canadian Women.

The work for this reform began in 1878 under the name of the "Toronto Women's Literary Society," afterwards (1883) formally organized into the "Canadian Suffrage Association," and is at last bearing mature fruit.

It seems meet and proper that one who has been connected with the movement since its inception, and who was appointed National Chairman of Citizenship in 1903, and one who has always advocated and worked for educational, legal and political freedom for women—should experience contentment and gratification with the present outlook.

Since the women of Ontario, as well as their sisters in the Western Provinces, have been enfranchised, we now naturally turn our attention to the women of the Eastern Provinces, for the purpose of co-operating and encouraging them in their efforts to obtain political recognition. On their behalf, the Canadian Suffrage Association has sent the following letter to the Premiers of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and a similar one to the Premier of Newfoundland: "The National Canadian Suffrage Association herewith ask you to extend the franchise to the women

of your province. We believe that by doing so you will confer far-reaching benefits on the people and that you will place your province side by side with the other progressive and freedom-loving ones in the forward march towards a higher type of civilization in our great Dominion of Canada."

At an executive meeting of The National Council of Women, held in Ottawa, a resolution was introduced asking The National Council to petition the Dominion Government to grant the Federal vote to the women of all the Provinces who have not been given it by the wording of their own franchise bills. This resolution was passed unanimously. Our Association has also asked the Government for the Federal vote. It is expected that before the session closes this request will be granted.

In the House of Assembly in Nova Scotia, March 14th, a Woman Suffrage Bill received its second reading. We trust that before the Legislature closes the Bill will be passed.

Since the last report on Citizenship was presented, Ontario has at last removed the brand of inferiority from its women and all those who have suffered from prejudice in this important Province can "rejoice and be exceedingly glad" that the crowning note, full citizenship, has been added. All Ontario women interested in their own welfare, in public reforms, have cause to be satisfied with the great victory on that memorable Tuesday, February the 27th, 1917, when the Government of Ontario recognized the justice of woman's claim as a co-operative partner in affairs of home and nation.

The West has amply sustained her reputation for greater promptitude of action in the crystallization of reforms, and with the progressive Western spirit and in truly Western style, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia indicated to Ontario its duty.

Never in the history of our National Council have we convened under such auspicious circumstances—never has there been such occasion for rejoicing.

TORONTO. In answer to a letter from the National Equal Franchise Union, asking the Federal Government to receive a deputation on Federal Franchise, a letter was quite recently received from the Premier, calling the attention of the Union to his statement of May 16th, and stating that, in view of this, a deputation would not be necessary. If hopes are not to be disappointed, the women of Canada may therefore, now look forward confidently to Dominion enfranchisement.

ONTARIO. The Ontario Equal Franchise Association, after their very successful campaign, organized themselves into the Ontario Citizens' Association. This was brought about to a great extent in answer to the large number of appeals for information and education throughout the Province,—letters asking "What next?" "How are we to use this vote?" and so on. To facilitate the work of women in cities and small towns, a platform was drawn up on municipal lines; a provincial platform was also drafted, which will be laid before a mass meeting of women from the Province, in Toronto. The work for the present will be to urge women to register and to educate them. All women should know the laws and by-laws of their town and

district and see that the good laws are enforced and the bad ones amended. The League is printing a large number of educational leaflets for distribution.

MONTREAL. The suffrage work of the Montreal Local Council is carried on by the Montreal Suffrage Association, an affiliated society founded by the Council for this purpose. Lectures, debates, correspondence with politicians, and the distribution of literature, have been effective in creating a more favorable public opinion. This spring the Association secured the co-operation of the Local Council, its affiliated societies and other women's organizations in Montreal, the cities of Quebec and Sherbrooke and in the country districts, in order that a large delegation might be sent to Ottawa to ask for the Federal Franchise for all Canadian women. A correspondence with the Premier, after his announcement in the House of his intention to introduce the necessary legislation, has resulted in the postponement of the delegation for the present. At the Baby Welfare Exhibit, now in progress in Montreal, the Suffrage Association has a booth called "Babies' Rights," which emphasizes the need of giving mothers votes. Twelve thousand leaflets, French and English, had been distributed at the end of last week. In co-operation with other suffrage societies, the Local Council and W.C.T.U., the Association appointed a Montreal and a country representative to act on a proposed Federal Board. They await action on the part of the provisional Federal Committee.

WEST ALGOMA. The West Algoma Council of Women reports the securing of women trustees on the School Board. They are also working for the Referendum for the Married Women's Municipal Franchise. They have done good work in getting a great many names on the petition for the Provincial Franchise this year.

WINNIPEG. The first open meeting of the Political Equality League was held in May, 1912, and suffrage was granted to Manitoba women in January, 1916. Propaganda work consisted mostly in distribution of literature, covering "Reasons Why Women Should Vote," "Comparisons of Punishments under the Criminal Code," "Legal Status of Women in Manitoba—no Dower Law and no Co-Guardianship of Children Law." Two hundred and forty thousand of these sheets were distributed before the last two elections, viz., that of 1914 and 1915. In addition we had a compilation of all laws on the Provincial Statutes by Dr. Mary E. Crawford, who was then President of the Provincial League, which more than any other one thing, drew the attention of men and women to the fact that the sexes are not equal before the law, and once this inequality was recognized, converts came by the hundreds. The pioneer work which took the most courage was being in attendance at the Stampede booth, where we were called names, sneered at, scorned in every way; even hissed and spit at, but our cause lived to see some of those scornors carrying a petition from door to door. There was great rejoicing in the Suffrage ranks when the Liberal Convention assembled in Winnipeg, informed the Province that, if they were returned to power, upon presentation of a petition signed by women equalling 15 per cent. of the number of votes cast at the last election, they would enact a Woman

Suffrage bill. We secured 39,584 signatures, which was 33.8 per cent. of the electorate. In addition to this there were nearly four thousand names secured by the unaided effort of Mrs. Amelia Burrett, aged ninety-three. We are hoping this venerable suffragist will be the first woman in Manitoba to register and also the first to cast her vote, for she has been an inspiration to many of the younger women. Two offices have been opened on the Main Street of Winnipeg to give information re woman registration and women have been appointed to look after registration booths with equal pay with the men.

SASKATCHEWAN.—Women in Saskatchewan, who come within the scope of the Dower Law, now enjoy or exercise three out of the four franchises, viz., the Provincial, Municipal and School Franchise.

ALBERTA. The Government of Alberta has made advancement to the extent of appointing women on Juvenile Court benches: these women are doing excellent work. Also this Province has recognized the women by appointing two women to the office of Police Magistrate of Woman's Court.

VANCOUVER. Vancouver reports that, owing to the delay in obtaining the results of the soldiers' vote on the Women's Suffrage Referendum, which was on the same ballot as the Prohibition Referendum, a delegation of suffragists, belonging to our affiliated societies, asked the Brewster Government to bring down early in the session a Government measure enfranchising the women of British Columbia. They also requested that the by-elections might be delayed and the time of registration extended, so that the newly enfranchised voters might exercise their right.

On the 5th of April, the Woman Franchise Bill was enacted and the courtesy of "the floor of the House" extended to various organizations interested. The Act grants the franchise on the same terms as that enjoyed by men and carries with it the right to sit in the Legislative Assembly. The Suffrage Referendum was, at the same time, repealed in order to clear the way for the Government measure, thus placing the women of British Columbia on the same footing as the women of Manitoba. The Municipal Elections Act has also been amended this session and the disabilities of women removed in the matter of serving as mayors, reeves, aldermen and councillors. The definition and qualifications of "householders" are also so amended that women who are British subjects may qualify as municipal voters, as men do, by the payment of a two dollar tax direct to the municipality, where they are not qualified by the payment of a property tax. Hitherto, men could qualify for the municipal vote if they had no property, by payment of two dollars road tax, but women, not being liable for this, were not allowed to pay it and so were debarred from any but a property tax as a qualification. The new amendments remove this disability. The women of Vancouver and Greater Vancouver have registered and are ready to vote when the time comes.

Members of this Committee:

To the friends and workers for suffrage all over this fair Dominion, the uninterested, indifferent women owe a debt of gratitude. Let us hope these

women will evince some measure of appreciation which will induce them to register and exercise their vote at the first opportunity and thus demonstrate our belief and faith in Canadian women.

While thanks and appreciation are due the noble, fearless men and women, co-laborers of the past, to the men and women of the present day, it remains with the men and women of the future to substantiate our faith to a waiting world.

The present position is pregnant with promise and possibilities and, fortunately for our peace of mind, experience has demonstrated that the results of woman suffrage are unmistakably good.

As out of the darkness of old, the Star of Bethlehem came to guide the men of the East, so in Ontario, as well as in the Western Provinces, there has arisen a new and brilliant constellation—the Star of Womanhood.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

AUGUSTA STOWE GULLEN.

In the absence of the convener, Dr. Gordon read this report and moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. MacIver. (Carried.)

COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES (No Report)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

During the last year, with few exceptions, the activities of the Education Committees of the Local Councils have centred either around the fighting forces and the industries which supply their needs or around the rebuilding of broken men who have returned from the front. Local reports, therefore, state that children, teachers and Council Members have, one and all, been occupied in battalion work, and in helping the Red Cross Society, the Purple Cross Society, the associations for Belgian and Serbian Relief and other organizations, designed to aid either those who have given all or from whom all has been taken in the great war.

Even the increased interest in vocational training is due, in large measure, to the obvious need of better technical education to fit girls and women to replace men in agriculture, commerce, trades and professions. At the same time, a lack of investigators, who could bring the best scientific training to aid in the development of the Dominion's resources, has been revealed. Experience in other countries has proved that women as well as men can find their greatest usefulness in chemistry and allied sciences. There is, therefore, greater reason than ever before for The National Council of Women to press its demand that full facilities for all kinds of industrial and professional training be afforded girls and boys alike.

Nothing, moreover, could be better designed to show the possibilities of utilizing forces which have hitherto run to waste than the vocational work for returned and partially disabled soldiers, organized by the Military Hospitals Commission. Use is made of local and provincial institutions, while the co-ordinating force, general direction and financial support are supplied

by the Dominion Government, without infringing upon jealously guarded Provincial rights.

At first, this educative work for returned soldiers was regarded as remedial, the psychological effect of the training being especially valuable. Otherwise, many would have accepted idleness and dependence as inevitable and right. In addition, re-adjustments have made it possible to place men for the first time in occupations suited to their capabilities, men once unskilled showing capacity for better things. War conditions have thus demonstrated that, in addition to the compulsory general education still being asked by the Montreal Local Council, industrial or technical training should be given between the ages of 14 and 18 to all who are not going on to the Universities.

This need has been made clear within the last few months by the ease with which boys, girls and women can be obtained for unskilled work and the difficulty met in securing skilled workers, supervisors and managers. The demand for special training in war industries has to some extent, been met in Winnipeg, where, last winter, large numbers of women attended night classes in the Technical High Schools and were trained for the making of munitions. London, too, reports a special effort to secure for children vocational training suited to local industries. Universities or Technical Schools in Toronto, Montreal, London and elsewhere, by providing for classes of soldiers, have indicated that they possess resources which might with little trouble be placed at the disposal of women.

The latter have by no means full educational opportunities. One example may be mentioned within the last few weeks, the Montreal Local Council of Women petitioned McGill University to throw open its medical courses to women. In reply, it was stated that, while the University is in sympathy with those who would extend the activities of women, it has at present neither the means nor the teaching facilities to open Medical Courses for women. The Local Council has pointed out that the request was not for the establishment of new courses but for the admission of women to those already in existence. Here, the matter stands. At the same time, the Education Reform Council of England has called attention to the need in Great Britain and in other parts of the Empire of women doctors and is urging that the higher scholarships scheme should be so enlarged as to provide full medical training for suitable women.

The Young Women's Christian Associations, in affiliation with Local Councils, have in several places been doing admirable work in training girls and women for new callings, such as banking in which women are engaging in much greater numbers than heretofore. It is clear, however, that these semi-philanthropic efforts should be unnecessary. Instead, The National Council should bring before the several provincial governments the need of measures similar to those about to be taken in Great Britain and France.

In April, the English Minister of Education, made a remarkable speech in the House of Commons, outlining a scheme for the reform of English education, in order to produce vigorous men and women with a reverence for knowledge, high moral standards and spiritual insight. The greatest need of all he believed to be that of teachers of the highest ability and finest characters, rewarded by salaries commensurate with their responsibilities. He proposed, therefore, that very large government grants be made for this purpose alone—a lesson for those Canadians who would lower the salaries of teachers as a war measure of economy. Other suggestive features of Mr. Fisher's scheme are continuation schools for compulsory vocational training between the ages of 15 and 18, and government grants to provide liberal scholarships sufficient to maintain promising but poor young men and women at Universities and professional colleges, during both undergraduate and post-graduate work.

Mr. Fisher based his plea for the re-organization of education upon the generally recognized need for greater discipline and guidance during the period of adolescence. In his opinion, respect for law, a recognition of the duties of citizenship, initiative and efficiency would result from the prolonged training of children by the best educationists. At the same time, opportunity would be afforded for the physical training and medical inspection of older boys and girls and for the treatment of their physical defects.

England has already seen the folly of withdrawing children from school in order that they may work upon farms or in manufactories. Therefore, the government, as well as educationists and social reformers, have shown approval of Mr. Fisher's view that even the poorest children, between 15 and 18 years of age, should spend at least one-third of the ordinary working hours in continuation classes. There the work would be incomparably better than that done in night classes by pupils already exhausted by toil. But to attain the desired ends, it is evident that the efforts of the schools must be co-ordinated with every phase of life. Better housing and food, well-directed games, healthy amusements, a supply of good books, access to pictures and music must be brought within the reach of every child in both rural and urban districts.

It is interesting to note that Fort William reports successful efforts to develop a sense of civic responsibility and patriotism by a method initiated ten years ago by the Convener of its Local Council.

Such attempts to develop a high type of citizenship naturally lead to a consideration of the military training of boys, which some members of this Council wish to have introduced into Canadian schools. The subject will be discussed elsewhere at this meeting. It is, therefore, unnecessary to dwell upon it here. A few authoritative opinions may, however, be noted.

In 1915, at the Manchester meeting of the British Association, military training and the effect of the war on education were discussed and an excellent résumé of the systems of military training in other countries was given. The balance of opinion seemed to favor physical training, games and organizations like the Boy Scouts as the means of developing respect for law, power of co-operation, adaptability, self-reliance and a readiness to perform the duties of citizenship.

In Mr. Fisher's outline of the future policy of the English Department of Education, no mention was made of military training.

France, with her bitter experience and with her tradition of compulsory military training, is preparing a new scheme of education. It involves continuation schools for the physical, moral and literary training of boys and girls already at work. If carried into effect no military training will be given to any youth under seventeen and comparatively little to those between seventeen and twenty.

In view of the discussion at this meeting of the advisability of asking the Dominion Government to provide for the military or naval training of all Canadian boys, the Convener of this Committee wrote to the Education Committee of each Local Council asking for an expression of opinion in regard to the first three recommendations of this report. The majority of the twenty-one which replied pronounced in their favor. It must, moreover, be pointed out that the control of education was placed by the British North America Act in the hands of the Provincial Legislatures.

A request that this Committee study methods of teaching sex-hygiene in schools so as to develop a higher moral standard has been made by the Convener for three years in succession. No progress has been reported by any Local Council. The wider knowledge of the evils resulting from a double standard of morals and a lack of restraint should convince the Councils of the necessity of teaching the young the duty of self-control and the evils of indulgence. Such moral education would be patriotic work of the highest type. It cannot be left to parents nor to ordinary teachers. Unfortun-

ately, the majority are unwilling to approach the subject or unfamiliar with the best methods of treating it. As a first step, however, definite instruction by physicians with a full appreciation of the moral significance of the work, should be given to the students in all training schools for teachers. These would then be in a better position to conduct lessons, based on biology, which would lead up to special instructions given by men and women physicians to boys and girls respectively. Desirable co-operation between parents and teachers might be secured through "Parent-Teachers Clubs" similar to those reported by Sarnia.

Moral and hygienic reforms appeal especially to women, who should be placed in far greater numbers upon school boards in every province. In this connection, it may be noted that the Montreal Local Council has vigorously renewed its efforts to secure legislation permitting the election or appointment of women as members of school boards in the Province of Quebec.

In concluding this report, the Committee recommends :—

1. That physical training, under qualified educationists, be given to both girls and boys in all schools.
2. That during the period of the war, military drill be given to all youths, whether students or wage-earners, between eighteen and twenty years of age.
3. That permanent changes in our educational systems, involving compulsory military training, be laid upon the table until after peace is established, when it will be possible to approach such questions dispassionately and with fuller knowledge of future needs.
4. That the Provincial Governments be asked to establish compulsory elementary education where it does not now exist, and compulsory continuation classes for general, physical, and vocational training for boys and girls between 14 and 18 years of age.
5. That efforts be made to have all technical and professional schools opened to women upon the same terms as men.
6. That courses in sex-hygiene be given by physicians in all training schools for teachers.
7. That definite teaching in civics be given in all schools to both boys and girls.
8. That The National Council of Women petition the Provincial Legislatures to make compulsory the governmental inspection of all schools, private as well as public.
9. That efforts be made to secure the medical examination of every child before admission to any school, public or private.

CARRIE M. DERICK,

Convener.

COMMITTEE ON EQUAL MORAL STANDARD AND PREVENTION OF TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

In looking over the work of the past year one feels that, in spite of the many things still unaccomplished, steady progress has been made along the lines most vital to securing better conditions. Though we have all been busy in various kinds of war work, each one trying to do her "bit" to help win the war, the work of the Committee has not been neglected. We realize that we must make our country worth fighting and dying for, so that we may welcome our boys back to a better land than they left.

One of the most encouraging things we have to report is that public opinion has at last become interested in the reforms we have so long been advocating and begins to realize the needs ; among others Juvenile Courts and women police are no longer regarded as fads or experiments but as necessary factors for the welfare of our country, and we hope soon to have them in every town and city throughout Canada. Kingston reports that the Police Matron, appointed and paid by the Local Council of Women in Kingston last year has so demonstrated the need of such an official that she has been appointed permanently by the City.

It is with pride and satisfaction that we watch the work of our women Magistrates, and hope the day is not far distant when every large city will have its women's court presided over by a woman. We are still urging the appointment of a court physician to examine all "first offence" cases, at least, and try to have the causes of delinquency discovered and removed. Where a proper examination is conducted by a physician a very large percentage of the offenders are found to have some physical or mental trouble, conditions requiring medical treatment, not punishment. When the feeble-minded are properly cared for, we may hope to see radical changes in our methods of dealing with the so-called criminals. The circumstances leading up to the crime will then be investigated and our prisoners sentenced to some industrial farm or institution, where they will be made to work at something useful and earn enough to support those depending on them, as well as to save a little. One longs to hear the sentence meted out, "Sentenced to work until you have learned a useful trade and saved a certain sum of money." This would really give the unfortunate a chance to begin again with a chance of making good.

The question of the "Movie" has received considerable attention by all the Local Committees and all maintain that women should be represented on the Board of Censors. The "Movie" has come to stay and we must see that the best features are demanded. In the first place the machines used in showing the films should be standardized, and cheap machines with the "flicker," so harmful to the eye, should not be allowed. Proper ventilation of all moving picture theatres should be insisted upon, also proper chaperonage of the young. We must insist on having pictures that are normal and educative to take the place of the sensational and too often suggestive pictures that are chiefly in vogue at present. We should remember that many people are getting their ideas more from the "Movie" than from reading, and we cannot over-estimate the importance of elevating the class of pictures shown. If the moving pictures were under the Educational Department of the Provincial Governments and not commercial enterprises it would be much better ; then they would be of great educational value to the nation.

The prevention work is still the most important and many mothers are every day asking advice or seeking the literature that this Committee has prepared as a help to parents. Many addresses to mothers and girls have been given, and have always been well received. We feel that a more intelli-

gent view is gaining ground and we will have a much brighter report to give in the future.

Much of the work done has been a foundation for other committees to work on, but it is only by all working together that the results can be obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET PATTERSON.

Mrs. Galloway presented Dr. Patterson's report, and moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Bennett.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

In presenting her annual report, as printed in the 1915 Year Book, page 184, the Treasurer urged special effort on behalf of the funds of The N.C.W., as the balance was much less than that of the previous year. Also, in presenting the budget, page 264, it was pointed out that the estimated income was \$900 less than the estimated expenditure, and that it was absolutely necessary for the Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies in Federation to increase the income, but, as the Federated Associations did not appear to realize the necessity, the year closed with a deficit of \$289.72.

A large percentage of annual patrons and associate members, upon receiving their reminders, withdrew their names on account of having so many urgent calls for financial assistance from other societies which, owing to war conditions, seemed to them to be much more necessary and patriotic. Others had given the first contribution as a donation, not understanding that they had been asked to be an annual contributor; nor did Council Aid seem to come in, and the Kingston Executive found the bank account \$900 overdrawn. The Executive, realizing that something must be done at once, and also the difficulty of calling together the regular Finance Committee before the annual meeting, appointed the Sub-Executive a Special Finance Committee to send out an appeal to the Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies, accompanied by the Treasurer's interim statement—the result to be reported to the Ottawa Executive.

The matter of obtaining advertisements for the next Year Book remained in the hands of the Finance Committee. Your Convener sent contract blanks to all Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies, asking, in each case, that a report of progress be sent to her before the annual meeting, but she has met with great discouragement, as so many Councils have already answered that it seems impossible to get local advertisements for a national book.

The Committee met on Thursday, May 31st, 1917, from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m., June 5th from 9.00 to 10.15 a.m. and 2.00 to 3.00 p.m., in Winnipeg, and beg to submit the following recommendations for presentation to the annual meeting:

1. That the Finance Committee suggest to the Executive the advisability of discussing whether The National Council, while paying its International Council fee, should not withhold the I.C.W. Council aid for the coming year.

2. In preparing the Budget, that the fees of the Annual Patrons, Associate Members, Nationally Organized Societies and Local Councils be deducted from the sum necessary to meet *all* obligations,—the remainder of the estimated expenditure to be obtained by assessment of Local Councils for Council Aid, in proportion to the number of Affiliated Societies contained in each Council.

3. That the fees of Life Patrons and Life Members shall be capitalized.

4. That the annual fee of each Nationally Organized Society shall be \$10.

5. That the Publication Committee be asked to have the Year Book ready by September 1st, 1917.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARGARET C. WATT,

Convener of Finance Committee.

REPORT OF SPECIAL FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Sub-Executive met on December 16th, 1916, to frame a circular letter, drawing the attention of all Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies in Federation to the extremely critical condition of the finances of The National Council of Women of Canada, as directed by the Executive when it met at Kingston.

The suggestions gathered from the answers received by the President were reported to the Executive at Ottawa, and were referred back to the Committee with instructions to bring recommendations from this report to the annual meeting at Winnipeg.

In compliance with these instructions, your Committee beg to present the following recommendations :

1. That time be given on the Agenda for full discussion of the *Woman's Century* :

(a) Upon its educative value.

(b) Upon its financial value as a source of revenue.

(c) To invite opinions and welcome any criticism which may lead to its fuller value as the official organ of The National Council of Women.

2. That the affiliation fee remain uniform, but that we have assessed Council Aid in proportion to the number of Societies affiliated with each Local Council, the amount to be paid by each being its proportionate share of the Budget.

Submitted for the Sub-Executive.

MARGARET C. WATT,

Treasurer.

The adoption of the Finance reports was moved by Mrs. Watt, seconded by Mrs. Carpenter. (Carried.)

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CANADA

BUDGET FOR 1917-18

Possible Assets

Affiliation fees, Local Councils.....	\$225 00
Annual Patrons, Fees.....	230 00
Associate Members, Fees.....	25 00
Nationally Organized Societies, Fees.....	170 00

 \$650 00
Estimated Expenditures

Deficit, 1916-7.....	\$ 27 12
Corresponding Secretary's Salary.....	1,000 00
Corresponding Secretary's Expenses.....	150 00
Recording Secretary's Expenses.....	25 00
Treasurer's Expenses.....	40 00
Printing, including Year Book.....	1,000 00
Travelling Expenses.....	450 00
Sundries—I.C.W. Fee and Council Aid, Telegrams, Cables, Tele- phones, Expenses of Standing Committees.....	300 00

 \$2,992 12

 ASSESSED COUNCIL AID..... \$2,342 12

(Signed) MARGARET C. WATT,

Treasurer, The National Council of Women.

The adoption of the Budget was moved by Mrs. Watt, seconded by Mrs. Smillie. *Carried.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINE AND APPLIED ARTS

Your Convener has still to regret that, owing to the war, there is nothing very new to report in her work. Three questions were sent out to each member of her Committee :

(a) Have you anything to report of an increased interest in music ?

(b) Is anything being done for maimed soldiers to train them in artistic lines for vocational work ?

(c) Have you any suggestions to increase the interest in art after the war ?

Answers to these questions showed no increased interest in music and no special effort made to train our maimed soldiers on artistic lines. In

Hamilton where these mutilated men are being taught vocational work at the Technical and Art School, they may take up artistic work.

In Montreal, where a school under the title of the Cross of Glory is already started on the lines of work established in France, it is hoped to restore the badly maimed soldier so that he may gain a livelihood by artistic work and, above all, to re-create through art his interest in life and work.

Hamilton gives an interesting report of its Technical and Art School, the pioneer in Canada, having been founded in 1909. The Art Department has a large enrolment in all branches, with groups in painting, freehand drawing, clay modelling and wood carving, hand lettering and commercial design. Teachers from the public schools attend for instruction in freehand drawing. Six acres of land have been purchased for the erection of a new school. Shops for the training of returned soldiers will soon be ready. This Technical School aims at 5,000 students.

The Ottawa Committee report large attendance at Art Classes for life and cast studies. The Musical Club has held ten concerts, eminent artists, such as Alice Van Barentzen and Maria Ricardi, providing the programme. It is felt that these concerns were a welcome relief to many from the constant strain of the war. The Convener suggests that after the war, loan exhibitions of European schools should be resumed and illustrated lectures on famous collections be given as formerly.

The Dominion Archives has a wonderful collection of war posters and relics, which it is exhibiting at different centres, on request. The expenses are born by the Dominion Government ; the money received from admittance fees is devoted to the Red Cross.

Kingston reports that the Ladies' Musical Club is doing its utmost to increase a love for a high standard in music and the regular recitals have been kept up, though high class concerts have been less frequent than in more peaceful times. In the public schools good carbons of the famous pictures of the world and the great architectural monuments not only adorn the rooms, but influence the pupils, giving them a sense of beauty in form and color.

The West Algoma Local Council reports inaction in Art, owing to Red Cross and other patriotic work, for which money was raised by picture exhibits and the sale of donated paintings. The Public Library is doing good work in exhibiting a loan collection. In music special work is being done for children through the Child Orchestra which holds an annual recital. An artist was brought on by the Women's Canadian Club, to demonstrate the possibility of bringing the best music into the child's world.

Yarmouth reports the formation of a small music club and an orchestra.

Seven suggestions to increase the interest in art after the war were also sent. Many of these have been carried out in our larger centres, but all are given, as these ideas are helpful in smaller places :

- (1) That Women's Institutes all over the country encourage the development and revival of home industries in the line of weaving, dyeing, etc.
- (2) That the manufacture of artistic dolls be encouraged.

(3) That pictures be hung in the public schools that would elevate and educate the minds of the children, and that the teachers be instructed to call the attention of the children to the beauty of the pictures.

(4) That the school books from the second grade upwards be furnished with pictures of real merit, graded according to the capacity of the child.

(5) That nursery tales have *artistic* illustrations.

(6) That the so-called funny page in Canadian newspapers be discouraged.

(7) That a yearly exhibition of copies of original works of art be exhibited and a suitable person be chosen to point out the beauties of the works thus selected.

The following condensed notes on Music in Montreal supplement the Report on Music given in the 1915 Year Book.

The Ladies' Morning Musical Club of Montreal celebrated this year its twenty-fifth anniversary by giving a concert of part-songs and solos, rendered by active members. The Club started in 1892 with a very small membership and to-day has nearly six hundred members, with one hundred and fifty names on the waiting list. There is an excellent library in connection with the Club and music may be rented by Clubs outside the City upon payment of a small monthly fee. Both French and English choruses have been organized during the season. The pleasing results of two concerts indicate that choral music should be made a feature of musical clubs' programmes. It is recommended that orchestral music also should receive attention.

The Women's Art Society of Montreal has made a feature of Music this season. Two concerts and two lectures, with musical illustrations, on Modern Composers have been given, showing the strong influence of the New School and its formulas.

Music at McGill University:—The Musical Department at McGill, although not styled a Faculty, is virtually so, the Director of the Conservatorium holding a position analogous to those of the Deans of the other Faculties. Since the establishment of the Conservatorium, about thirteen years ago, female students have always greatly exceeded the male students in number and this fact is, of course, still more in evidence during the present war.

Music in the Protestant Public and High Schools of Montreal:—Singing is introduced by the Tonic Sol Fah method in the first year of the school curriculum. The children are taught at least five songs, great attention being given to clear enunciation and soft, pure tones, while patriotism is instilled by patriotic songs, which are memorized. Each year two new ones are added and the others reviewed, so that at any time, with very little extra training, thousands of English-speaking children could be brought together with a repertoire of Canadian and British Hymns. In addition, folk songs of all countries and classical and modern songs are learned and are sung in two and three parts, as well as in unison. In the fourth year two-part harmony is introduced, while in the fifth year pupils begin to read the Staff Notation.

Sight singing, including ear training, is taught in all grades, and is correlated with the practice of part singing. The aim is to give the child an artistic

singing voice, preserving and developing it for later use. Musical appreciation is developed by practical work. A recent feature of great interest is the introduction of the gramophone. This is used to illustrate talks to the assembled classes, and pupils thus become familiar with the various musical instruments, with the voices of famous singers and with the best compositions, and their attention is drawn to special points in connection with each.

There is individual voice examination of all pupils. Special attention is given to boys at the period of "break" in their voices. The boys are taught to sing in parts—bass and tenor—and to form a full mixed choir with the girls.

Voluntary orchestral work for school functions and for accompanying school concerts is carried out successfully in the High Schools.

Great care is taken in the ventilation of the rooms where singing is practised. Those children with defective ears are brought to the front, where they may listen and are given special exercises to develop a correct tone.

The time given to singing averages an hour a week, except in the last two years. All work is compulsory and part of the regular curriculum and marks are awarded at periodical examinations. The singing in the public schools is supervised by one man, thus bringing it up to a very high standard. The importance of the work—from a cultural, disciplinary, concentrative and æsthetic point of view—cannot be overestimated.

Attention is drawn to the fact that *Woman's Century* has opened a column on Music, edited by Miss May Cleland Hamilton. Communications and suggestions are desired.

The following recommendations are made :

That Dominion Registration for teachers of music be sought.

That it is desirable that our local committees should consider Community Music and the Pageant.

That a special study of musical development and activities amongst the non-English-speaking people in rural districts throughout the Dominion be made and reported upon.

Respectfully submitted,

GRETA MACNAUGHTON,

Convener.

Dr. Ritchie England, who presented the report for the Convener, moved its adoption, seconded by Mrs. L. A. Hamilton. *Carried.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

Much that your Convener has to report will necessarily cover old ground because activities amongst different organizations are largely duplications, what has proved successful in one place being used as a model for similar efforts in another. Leagues for the reduction of the cost of living continue

to deal with purely local conditions. Little has been attempted by women which would strike at fundamental causes.

Yet some really good and permanent results have been achieved. In New Westminster, for instance, the Household Economics Committee of the Local Council has been the power behind the establishment in schools of a course of training in Domestic Science. They have also secured the election of two energetic members of their Committees as Trustees, with splendid results.

Immediately after taking office your Convener sent out to every member of her committee a series of enquiries as follows :

"What is your best achievement and how did you accomplish it ?

"What has been your greatest obstacle and how did you fight it ?

"What is the general sentiment of your Club as regards the advantages of co-operative buying ?

"What is the prevailing sentiment as to the wisdom of national organization among Household Leagues and other organizations operating along the same lines ?"

The object of these questions was to establish a sort of Round Robin, the letters to be passed from one organization to another with a view to creating sentiment in favor of national organization as well as giving by exchange of ideas and comments, some information as to reforms to be adopted, and the method of securing such reforms. Unfortunately so few replies were received that it was not considered worth while to pursue the plan. Taking a tolerant view of the neglect in replying, it was believed that war activities had so engrossed members of Household Economics Committees that the matter of the cost of living had been submerged.

Montreal quotes as its best achievement the inspection of sanitary conditions in food factories and stores.

Victoria, B.C., reports having considerably lowered the cost of milk and other commodities, and the establishment of copper coinage.

Ottawa succeeded in persuading the shops to clean up. Besides, an experiment in a small way in co-operative buying proved a success. More recently Ottawa has interested itself in the introduction of oleomargarine, representatives from the Ottawa Local Council forming part of a delegation which waited on the Department asking for legislation in this respect.

In some cities, newspapers have opened their columns to discussions and suggestions from women as to economics and other methods for coping with the cost of living. In London, Mother's Clubs devote a portion of each meeting to a discussion of economic methods.

Edmonton Consumers' League has a large membership whose activities have been varied. They maintain through standing Committees a rigid inspection of dairies, meat markets, etc., and watch the inspection reports of milk, bread, etc., to see that by-laws are enforced. Their greatest achievement was a "Made-in-Edmonton" Fair, thousands of people attending. They also supported an Edmonton-made flour sale. Edmonton has supported by wire to Ottawa the introduction of oleomargarine.

Fort William and Port Arthur report a splendid market building in Port Arthur free to producer and consumer alike. The Port Arthur Committee reports more recently that at the request of the Civic Improvement League they had prepared a somewhat lengthy report on the H. C. of L. which when submitted met with a most favorable reception. The market has undoubtedly aided in the reduction of the cost of living.

Calgary Consumers' League, through its President, asked for an investigation into the cost of flour, by the City Council. The matter was taken up and a Committee appointed, who lately reported their inability to arrive at a conclusion owing to the difficulty encountered in getting at exact data because of the peculiarities of the miller's methods of buying!

Your Convener would suggest that the only possible way of getting round this difficulty is that the government should establish in each Province a mill, handled by an expert, the product of which should go to Government institutions and the cost of which should be published for the benefit of the public and as a standard for other mills.

Recently a Committee was appointed in Calgary on request of Alderman Arnold and your Convener to look into the cost of bread, as the bakers advertised an increase. No criticism of the bakers was involved as they had treated the public fairly. However, Sub-Committees were appointed to take up bread costs, municipal buying of flour, and the establishment of a Midget or Community mill in connection with the Public Market. The first result is that bread is being put on the Public Market, wrapped in groups of three loaves, to save paper and yet comply with by-laws demanding wrapping. The investigation into the milling proposition was sufficiently encouraging for the City Council to sanction a trip to Tabor to investigate the working of the small mill in that town.

In regard to the chief obstacle encountered by the various Leagues the almost universal reply to inquiries records the apathy of these very people who are supposed to be benefited by the activities of League members. Women will accept all that is done, but will support neither by membership fees nor work those who are interested in their behalf. Yet much is hoped from the educative influences of groups engaged in war work. Women are hearing questions discussed which had never before been presented for their understanding. Affairs of national or civic moment are being thrust upon them. Every Red Cross unit resolves itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. Undoubtedly while Economic Committees have been submerged bodily, in many places, in order to make time for war work, yet they are living on in spirit.

With regard to national organization, Halifax and Montreal respond with conviction in its favor. Montreal says "Our great ambition is that a National Housewives' League should be formed." Halifax says "A national organization of Household Leagues and similar societies should be a wise step, if, and here lies the crux of the whole matter, it does not mean the loss of the independence of the separate Leagues."

Personally your Convener has, as has been reported, taken up the matter of the false branding or labelling of Canadian goods, with a final recommendation for a joint meeting with the Manufacturers' Association or with the "Ad" Clubs. Your Convener has been a fairly regular contributor to "Woman's Century" along lines of interest in connection with Household Economics. Letters have been written to various organizations presenting the case for national organization. The British Columbia Government has been asked for particulars relating to legislation in regard to the sale of eggs. This legislation demands that every person selling first grade eggs by retail shall placard the receptacle in letters not less than four inches in height with the name of the province or country of origin and the additional words "fresh", "cold storage" or "preserved;" such sign or placard to be so placed that it can be readily seen by all purchasers. Similar provisions are made with regard to "cooking eggs" or "preserving eggs." In restaurants signs must be placed in conspicuous places advertising "Chinese eggs used here" when such is the case.

The Regina Household Economics Committee, which is a very live affair, was communicated with in regard to steps to be taken to secure the coal fields of Saskatchewan against private exploitation, following the reports of the Natural Resources and Industrial Commission on the value of these fields for the manufacture of briquettes.

In February your Convener was instrumental in organizing "The Associated Consumers" one of whose prime objects is the plan of Dominion-wide organization, as well as attention to legislation which affects the consumer and which is often the root of conditions which press on the last named. In this connection "The Associated Consumers" have supported locally and at Ottawa the movement for the introduction of oleomargarine. The organization is now interesting itself in the proper conservation of vegetable products raised in Calgary vicinity. Under your Convener's supervision a Business Girls' Land Corps has been organized, which is cultivating three acres of potatoes for patriotic purposes.

Your Committee recommends that consideration be given to the following resolution:

"Whereas we believe that the interests of Consumers would be best served by a Dominion-wide organization linking together various Consumers, Housewives and Household Economics organizations, making in all such an organization as at present guards the interests of manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers, credit men, etc., therefore we, The National Council of Women of Canada, are willing to place ourselves on record as in sympathy with and endorsing such a movement."

In conclusion, all evidence points to an awakening among women of the value of many of the old fashioned methods of housekeeping, and to a renewed desire in each to be that woman whose price is above rubies, whom we describe in modern terms as a woman who knows her business.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGINA NEWHALL, Convener.

APPENDIX TO MRS. NEWHALL'S REPORT

As some reports came in after Mrs. Newhall compiled the above report, Mrs. Shortt, as her proxy, was asked to append data from them :

The Women's Civic Improvement League of Winnipeg has initiated and promoted various matters relevant to the work of the Household Economics Committee, such as securing an additional city market.

Port Arthur Economics Committee reported the rise or fall of prices of staple articles at their monthly meetings. They had also, at various times, educative papers on Conservation of Life, Labour and Resources, as well as Conditions after the War.

Vancouver Council, in an interesting compilation, points out that millers create their own standards in grain products, but maintain their own particular standards. Graham and whole wheat flour mean almost anything the miller likes to attribute to them. There is little true Graham flour on the market. Standardizing of food substances comes under Federal regulations. This report also points out that the Federal Government gives some thousands of dollars annually to the provincial departments of Agriculture ; Women's Institutes and like organizations in each province, school gardens and agricultural education in schools are to this extent assisted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. In the United States the Smith-Hughes Bill provides for the promotion and maintenance, inter alia, of Home Economics, one-half the total cost of the preparation of vocational teachers to be paid by their Federal Government and one-half by the State. One-half of the salaries of instructors engaged in teaching technical subjects will be paid by their Federal Government also.

Regina reports that two and a half years ago the Household Economics Committee of their Local Council became the Civic Economic Association and Women's Exchange. The City placed the market building at their disposal. The building was divided into booths which were rented. Rest Room and Lavatory were provided table space was given free to those needing it for sale of produce, and a room was set apart as the Women's Exchange, any net proceeds were to be returned to the City. The Women's Exchange stock of needlework, cooking, etc., was from the first of good class. The location was not so good as an uptown room, but the exchange was the means of bringing out special art talent in various ways.

At the Provincial Fair a Committee took charge of the Exhibits in the Art Building. Also of the Fair Directors' Dining Hall, which brought in some revenue. Lectures on domestic economy, with practical demonstrations in processes of preserving fruits and vegetables, curing and canning of meats, making of bread and butter, soap and washing fluids, etc., were given. Gardening was encouraged in every way, notably by donating a silver engraved shield to the school board for award to the school having the best gardens. The Committee also assisted in patriotic and relief work.

In the absence of Mrs. Newhall, Mrs. Shortt read the report of the Convener of the Committee, moving its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Griffin. Carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Your Convener began her work by sending a questionnaire to all members of her Committee relative to preparation for immigrants at the close of the war. These dealt with matters of education, housing, protection in the cities and an especial suggestion was made regarding the necessity for local guide books and pamphlet literature for the guidance of immigrants on arrival.

These brought forth the information that it is most desirable that there should be adequate pamphlets in various languages and placards at the ports of entry and also at railway stations. On inquiry at the Dominion Department of Immigration it transpired that nothing of the kind is issued, but that there are at the ports of entry merely placards directing immigrants to places for meals, and giving them exchange values of money.

Regarding the question of a guide book, an outline has been drawn up by prominent social workers, well versed in the needs of the newly-arrived immigrant, which will later on be amplified. This, with certain modifications, could be made available for any city in the Dominion. A copy of this was sent to each member of the Committee with the suggestion that it should be brought before the Local Council and also their City Council, with a view to being later issued. A valuable pamphlet in a number of languages is posted by the State Commission of California in prominent places, and this example might well be followed in Canada.

A study was made of the Report of the California Commissions of Immigration and Housing, and members of the Committee were urged to get and to read this. A summary was also made and distributed of the work of the California Bureau of Complaints, an institution provided to give information to the immigrant and to help him with his many problems, which is doing very effective, far-reaching and preventive work.

Toronto recommends that there should be a civic registration of all boarding houses—or at least those for women and families; a movement is already on foot in Toronto to carry this out. This has been found very necessary, as often, for want of proper information, new arrivals have found themselves located in most undesirable quarters, and in many cases have innocently been advised to take rooms which turned out to be dens of vice.

Regarding housing, Toronto would emphasize that bad housing is the result of bad economic conditions, and that it is useless to condemn a dwelling when the occupant cannot afford to move into a better one. Toronto reports that a new slum district is growing up in the west of the city, reproducing the worst possible conditions—bad housing and sanitation and juvenile crime. As a remedy it is emphasized that it is the city's duty to provide proper accommodation for its immigrants.

Your Convener, when in Rome in 1914, paid a visit to municipal blocks of houses in what had been a slum district of that city. These were built on outlines laid down by Miss Ochaira Hill, and were most desirable in every way.

Regarding conditions for the immigrant on arrival, Regina reports:—"The Dominion Government provide accommodation (of a kind) for the

immigrant on arrival, but the last time I saw the beds at the Hall on St. John Street, I should have been sorry to ask any one to sleep on them. They were very dirty, straw-filled ticks, no pillow, a black blanket. No bath, no accommodation for personal cleanliness, but neither the city nor Provincial Government have any control of the Dominion Immigration Hall. There is usually an agent who speaks a foreign language. This first accommodation is most necessary ; there are plenty of people looking after the welfare of the newcomers once they are distributed throughout the province."

In regard to the immigration of teachers (a subject much discussed), the British County Council certificate, *i.e.*, public school, is honored in Canada, and entitles the holder to teach on a permit, granted for three to five years. But teachers graduating from well known private training colleges, such as Cheltenham for instance, or teachers holding specialist certificates for languages from foreign Normal Schools (Government) have no standing in Canada. This means that our Canadian children are debarred from the advantages which would accrue to them from employing such teachers as the latter, and that the women themselves are debarred from using their special training in our public schools in the new land to which they come. It would seem advisable, in view of the great demand for teachers, that there should be some formal examination of an applicant for a teacher's certificate, or that such a teacher should have the opportunity of a try-out at some rural school. There are many rural schools not operating for lack of a teacher, and it would seem for the public good that women such as these should be allowed to teach on a year's probation to give them time to study Canadian history and civics.

Your Convener gave evidence before the Dominion Royal Commission on Immigration, which sat in Toronto in October, 1915, re Teachers, Admission of Poor Law Children, Matrons for Railway Trains and Women Workers on the Land.

In answer to a letter of inquiry, the Commissioner of Immigration stated that the report of the Economic and Development Commission (which presumably deals with Immigration matters) was not yet issued, but was in process of formation.

The report from West Algoma is extremely interesting and shows a great deal of work done for the foreign immigrants. Five organizations in that city include the care or education of the foreigners on their programme, one giving its entire time to them.

Lethbridge is also active and is happy to report that the stigma of not being able to place helpful literature and cards in railway stations has now been removed.

Your Committee would make the following suggestions to Local Councils :

Local Councils are specially urged to investigate accommodation at the railway stations for immigrants. It has been pointed out that in the large stations there is often excellent equipment for women and children travelling first class, but that this is little used as such passengers can often afford to go

to hotels, whilst the immigrant woman sorely needs nursery equipment, hot water and a kindly attendant when she is waiting at stations.

It has been pointed out that while men interpreters may be very desirable in many ways, often although with the best intentions they are not the right kind to deal with women immigrants, whereas a woman interpreter can do the work both for men and women.

It is suggested that housing associations should be urged to make a careful study of local conditions ; that in preparation for the number of women who may come to Canada after the war, the subject of adequately housing them in hostels or boarding clubs for girls should be carefully discussed by Local Councils ; in view of the great importance of the subject of immigration, that some special movement be urged on Local Councils as a whole. It is also suggested that in those places where much immigration is the rule under ordinary conditions, the Councils enlist the co-operation of other bodies of individuals to call conferences, led by a well known authority on the question, such conferences to discuss the best methods of preparedness after the war.

At present we cannot foresee the restrictions which may or may not be put on immigration at the close of the war, but the Committee feels, in view of the problems of other periods through the too wide open door policy, that communities should be urged to discuss the subject before immigration sets in again, in order to awaken public interest in this most important subject.

A careful study and discussion is recommended of the California Report on Immigration and Housing, especially that portion dealing with the Bureau of Complaints.

The Committee begs that the following resolutions may be sent to our Dominion Government :

That the staff of Medical Health Officers for the examination of immigrants be very largely increased and that at least one alienist be on the staff at each port when immigration starts again and that the majority at least should be available on call.

That The National Council of Women recommend to its Affiliated Societies that an investigation be made with a view to the development among the immigrants of community social centres.

That there should be some simple, dignified, public ceremony in connection with the granting of citizenship.

That in anticipation of the very large influx of women and girls coming to Canada when the war is ended, The National Council of Women be asked to petition the officials of the Railway Commission for the appointment of a matron to all tourist cars for the better protection of women and girls who travel alone, and also to ask the steamship companies to appoint such matrons on their boats.

That we press upon the Dominion Government the necessity of having ample pamphlet literature printed in several languages, giving reliable data, values of moneys, and special advice for immigrants as to what to do and

where to go on arrival at their destination—these pamphlets for free distribution on boats and trains.

That The National Council of Women support our Government in their opposition to the scheme outlined by the Salvation Army to import after the war widows with one or two children.

Whereas the whole question of Hindu immigration is now a burning one, and whereas in view of special war conditions it is highly necessary that immediate action should be taken, be it resolved that The National Council of Women request the Dominion Government to secure complete data with regard to Hindu immigration, so that an authoritative statement on the matter may be made public.

Respectfully submitted,

CONSTANCE E. HAMILTON.

Convener.

The adoption of this report was moved by Mrs. Hamilton, seconded by Mrs. Vincent Massey. (Carried.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Owing to the limited space allowed for reports of Standing Committees, only a brief digest of work accomplished and efforts made by the various Local Councils can be presented.

The several matters referred to our committee by the National Executive, have received attention, and reports and answers have been sent back to the Executive.

Your Convener has replied to numerous letters from different Councils requesting information as to the present law on various subjects.

Every member of the Committee was written to in the first week of April, requesting reports.

Your Convener has brought "The Legal Status of Canadian Women" up to the end of 1915 by the preparation of an appendix, but this has not been printed owing to shortness of funds in the Council treasury. It is hoped that during the coming year the new Acts and amendments of 1916-1917 will be added and the appendix published.

The Department of Extension of the University of Alberta, feeling the need of some authentic literature to send to the numerous applicants for information regarding the laws of Alberta that affect women, requested your Convener to prepare for it a text book dealing with this subject. As the laws of Alberta are not codified, this work necessitated careful research through the Common Law of England as it was in 1870, and the amendments to these Acts by the Canadian Parliament, as these Acts are still in force in Alberta; the Dominion Laws; the Ordinances of the North West Territories up to 1906; and the laws of Alberta since it became a Province. This text book was published in March 1917 for free distribution on application.

The Provincial Law Committee of Alberta was organized in 1916, to meet the need of some organization through which united provincial action by the women of Alberta could be secured to obtain through their vote the better protection of women and children, and the betterment of the social conditions in the Province. Your National Convener of Laws was elected Chairman and Convener of this Committee; Mrs. Parlbay, President of the United Farm Women of Alberta, First Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Harold Riley, Secretary; Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, Treasurer; Mrs. Chester Gainer, Honorary Legal Adviser. The presidents and conveners of laws of each Local Council were made ex-officio members of the committee, also the presidents and secretaries of any undenominational provincial organization of women who affiliated through any Local Council. Two meetings of this committee were held during the past year. First drafts of Bills dealing with the rights of a wife in her husband's property, parental rights, red light districts, widows' pensions, and venereal diseases, were prepared and submitted to all the affiliated societies of the Local Councils, for amendments and suggestions. Upon the receipt of these amendments, resolutions embodying the concensus of opinion were submitted by the committee and are now under consideration of the affiliated societies of the Local Councils. These resolutions have been, through the President of the United Farm Women, submitted to the Executive of this organization.

The question of further legislation regarding the suppression of abnormal immoral crimes has received careful attention. A letter was sent to the Medical Faculty of the Alberta University, asking for information regarding the treatment by X-rays of abnormal sexual impulses in the place of castration. Dr. Moshier of the Alberta University interested himself in this question, but found on investigation in England and elsewhere that the effects of X-rays were not as permanent as had been hoped.

In order to gather data as to the number of crimes of this nature, the following letter was sent, through the president and convener of laws of each Local Council in Canada, to the Mayor of their town :

"Dear Sir:—

The National Council of Women of Canada have referred the question of the necessity of further legislation regarding the punishment of abnormal crimes, such as incest, indecent assaults on little girls and young boys, to the Committee on Laws for the Better Protection of Women and Children.

Before making my report I am desirous of securing data as to the number of such crimes committed in Canada, and am requesting the Mayors of the large towns to furnish me with a list of these crimes (if any) that are reported in the annual reports for 1915 and 1916, of the Chief of Police.

Trusting that you will be able to assist the women in this effort,

I remain, yours truly,

H. M. EDWARDS."

The thanks of the committee are due to the mayors of these different towns for the interest taken by them and for their prompt replies to the letter. The Mayor of Lethbridge wrote especially expressing his appreciation of the Council's effort in connection with these crimes.

Replies were received from Yarmouth, New Glasgow, Ottawa, Toronto, Brantford, Sudbury, Port Arthur, London, Kingston, Sarnia, Ingersoll, Winnipeg, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod, Olds, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster. The Toronto Council declined to present the letter to the Mayor on the ground that the subject dealt with in the letter had been covered by a petition of the Social Service circulated under the auspices of The National Council. Cases reported by the Mayors : Indecent assaults, 59 ; carnal knowledge of little girls under 14 years of age, 28 ; rape, 4 ; incest, 12. A number of other cases have occurred which are not reported by the police because of insufficient evidence to convict, this is especially so in regard to crimes against young boys. The great objection to the necessary publicity that occurs if efforts are made to have offenders punished, results in many of these abnormal crimes being concealed by the relatives of the victims, and therefore although one knows of such crimes being committed, no data of these can be secured. Calgary sent no report, but the press reported last year a horrible crime against a child about four years of age by a young bank clerk who is serving a sentence of six years in prison. The London Advertiser of April 4th, 1917 reports a case of an offence against a child of 8 years of age, the details of which are too terrible to publish, the offender, a young man of 17 years of age, was sentenced to be whipped.

At the session of 1916 of the Alberta Legislature, a motion was passed to memorialize the Dominion Government to raise the age of unlawful carnal knowledge of girls to 16 years and the age of consent to 21 years. Practically no opposition was raised. The Premier, Mr. Sifton, was in favour of the resolution, but pointed out that such a resolution was outside the jurisdiction of a provincial legislature. He stated, however, that the resolution could be approved as the expression of 55 individuals. The resolution as such was passed and directed to be forwarded to Ottawa.

The Saskatchewan Legislature passed a law permitting the granting of \$25.00 to an expectant mother in necessitous circumstances, \$10.00 of which to be used for necessities and \$15.00 for medical attendance.

The Alberta Legislature at its last session amended the municipal and school ordinances giving to the wife of a resident ratepayer, and to the sons and daughters of 21 years of age, residing at home, municipal and school franchise. A Dower Act was also passed, securing the "Homestead" unencumbered to the wife during her lifetime unless sold or encumbered with her consent.

The Factory Act passed in 1917 is most up-to-date in sanitary regulations and protection of employees. The age limit is 15 years. The Act calls for a minimum wage of \$1.50 per shift, \$1.00 for apprentices, the day shift not to begin before 7 a.m., nor to extend later than 6 p.m.; the night shift not to exceed 8 hours ; no person to be allowed to work two consecutive shifts

without permission of an Inspector. The Act provides for the appointment of as many male or female Inspectors as may be necessary. The Act applies to all factories within the Province and to all shops, offices and office buildings in towns and cities of a population over 5,000.

DIGEST OF REPORTS FROM LOCAL COUNCILS

ALBERTA :—Edmonton reports study by the Committee of many laws such as the rights of a wife in the property of her husband, the Infants' Act, the Criminal Code, Public Health Act and the Divorce Laws. The Committee recommended to its Council that it should take active steps with regard to a wife's right in her husband's estate, equal parental rights, and venereal diseases. The Committee reported on the moving picture censorship, with a view to obtaining stricter censorship along the lines of patriotic and moral standards. The committee has the proposed bills of the Provincial Law Committee under consideration, also a letter dealing with the School Act, and a communication with reference to certain By-laws of the City being broken.

Red Deer reports that members of the Committee visited all the affiliated societies to explain the legislation proposed by the Provincial Law Committee. Mrs. O. C. Edwards gave an address in April on recent legislation affecting women and children.

Calgary—no report. Olds—the work of the Committee largely educational. Macleod—signatures secured to the petition for amendments to the Criminal Code, and proposed legislation carefully studied. Lethbridge—the work of the Committee largely educational. Thanks are due to members of the legal profession who assisted them in their study of the laws of Alberta that appertain to women and children. Medicine Hat—active work was done by the Committee by addresses and through the press to inform the public of the existing danger of the social evil in the city and of the presence of venereal disease among the prostitutes. The Committee arranged regular monthly meetings for the study of existing laws and need of further legislation. The proposed Bills of the Provincial Law Committee were carefully studied and reported upon.

BRITISH COLUMBIA :—Vancouver.—An encouraging report of great advance ; equal franchise ; equal parental rights (May 1917) ; the raising of the age at which delinquent girls may be sent to the Industrial Home from 16 to 18 ; the new Bureau of Labour to include equal cognizance of women and men wage earners. Victoria reports a proposed amendment to the Deserted Wife Maintenance Act, which would give a destitute wife maintenance although living with her husband. A proposed law obliging a man or woman to show cause why they could not support their destitute relations ("relations" include father, mother, sisters, brother of whole and half blood) was defeated on second reading. A protest was sent to the House that the Act went too far in relationships and would cause hardship on industrious people. An amendment proposed at the last session making a wife a compellable witness against her husband who failed to support her was defeated.

MANITOBA :—No report.

NEW BRUNSWICK :—No report.

NOVA SCOTIA :—Halifax—no report. Yarmouth—strenuous efforts made to secure raising of the age of consent, and that adultery be made a crime. Lunenburg reports defeat of the Woman Suffrage Bill.

ONTARIO :—Toronto—no report. Kingston reports the need of more definite legislation for the protection of women in Houses of Refuge. Sarnia—efforts to secure enforcement of the Curfew Law and the law against spitting on sidewalk. Chapleau secured signatures to petition for amendments to the Criminal Code. Fort William reports no work accomplished. London recommends the securing of a law to prohibit a child under 15 years of age attending a moving picture show unless accompanied by an adult; also calls attention to the evil consequence of a provincial act permitting a city council at a single sitting to take over the control and management of a public charity.

QUEBEC :—Montreal reports no new legislation. The Bill to admit women to the Bar was again defeated.

SASKATCHEWAN :—Regina.—The Local Council at the last Session approached the Government regarding Juvenile Courts and Courts for Women. An Act was passed and by July it was expected that these courts will be established. A special Judge will be appointed who may be a woman. The Council is also petitioning for the immediate establishment of an Industrial Home for Women. The Council is urging the City Council to open a Detention Home to which the girls arrested by the police may be taken until their cases are investigated. Regina has a woman who has the power of a constable but efforts are being made to have a police woman on the regular staff. At present some members of the Local Council attend the Police Court when women or girls are to be tried, and in several cases the magistrate instead of committing the prisoner to jail has asked the members of the Local Council to be responsible for her. A Bill for Mothers' Pensions was discussed in the House, but owing to war time, no Act was passed although both parties favoured such legislation. However, the Board of Health is empowered to deal with individual cases on the principle of the Bill.

No report is here given of the granting to women of Provincial franchise in five of the provinces of the Dominion, as this subject will be dealt with by the Citizenship Committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

1. That whereas the present punishment for abnormal sexual crimes are only punitive, and in no sense deterrent or reformatory, and recognizing that these crimes are symptoms of abnormal physical or mental conditions, your committee recommend that the Dominion Government be asked to so amend the Criminal Code as to permit of castration being performed upon this class of criminals. *Amended.*

2. That The National Council again petition the Dominion Government to raise the age of consent to eighteen years. *Accepted.*

3. That The National Council seek such Legislation as will raise the social status of our Indian women and afford her equal legal protection with our white women. *Accepted.*

4. That our laws be so amended as to make the legal consequences of adultery the same for a man as they are now for a woman. *Accepted.*

5. That our federated Councils and Associations study the present labour laws of Canada as they affect women and children. *Accepted.*

LAW RECOMMENDATION :

6. That the members of the National Law Committee with their local committees study the question of legislation to secure a minimum wage and an eight-hour day as a means of better protection for the women and children. *Accepted.*

Moved by Dr. Ritchie England, seconded by Mrs. Dayton, that all the words after "mental condition," in recommendation 1, be omitted and the following substituted : "That this subject be recommended to the most serious consideration of Local Councils, and that expert medical opinion be secured in regard to the whole matter." *Carried.*

All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee,

HENRIETTA MUIR EDWARDS,
Convener.

Mrs. Edwards moved the adoption of her report, seconded by Mrs. Dayton. (Carried.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NURSING

The reports sent in by the members of the Committee on Nursing present a hopeful activity and efficiency in all nursing branches. The value of Educational work along the lines of prevention is fully realized by Health Departments and many nurses are employed for this work alone. In all Public Health nursing, it is now recognized that the trained nurse in her visit to the home can do more than any one else to educate the housewife in domestic hygiene and to impress the lessons of proper ventilation, rational feeding, proper rest and sleep, all of which help to build up a resistance against disease.

The Margaret Scott Nursing Mission of Winnipeg organized five years ago a "Little Mothers' League." For the first year the work was done by the Mission nurses. Since that time it has been under the direction of the School Board and is looked after by the school nurses, who instruct the mothers in the proper care of children. The meetings are held in the schools during the summer months only.

The Housewifely Centre in Toronto is doing a splendid work in teaching the foreign children from eight to fourteen the care of the home, how to bathe the baby, what to do in case of croup, convulsions, and first aid in emergency:

It is not an uncommon thing for a mother to call her child from her play in the street to bathe the baby or attend to some minor illness. These little mothers show a great interest in the work.

In the settled districts, maternity work generally is well looked after ; pre-natal care is given as soon as notification is received, a visit is made and advice offered. The different nursing services do what they can to teach pre-natal care.

The needs of the sparsely settled districts were presented to the Executive, which met in Kingston last November, by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Winnipeg further reports : "In some parts of the Province there is no medical attention at all. In one district in particular between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba there is no doctor or nurse within a hundred miles. There is a good deal of suffering, not only in maternity cases, but in all sickness." Censure for this cannot in any way be placed upon the nurse. It is true some nurses do not like maternity work, but there are those who much prefer it to other branches of nursing. The chief reasons given against making maternity engagements is the long waiting involved and the uncertainty of cases, the interference with other nursing work, and an objection to making plans so far ahead. In no instance can I find suffering caused by a nurse refusing to go to a maternity case when called in an emergency.

The solution of the problem for better nursing care for the sick in the sparsely settled places does not rest with the nurse, but with the powers that be.

In Manitoba the Victorian Order of Nurses have three hospitals and one nurse who works outside the city. There are also two mission hospitals.

Nurses in the service of the Infant Bureaux are doing excellent work. The new-born babe in the cities receives good care. In Winnipeg during the month of January the six nurses in the Department made 1,608 visits, 40 examinations at the milk depot, and 63 babies were brought for examination. The Margaret Scott Nursing Mission cares for babies up to the age of two years and extend their services outside the city limits. In Kingston the entire care of the babe is given for 10 days ; after that a visit is made every two weeks, if possible, and always once a month until the child is one year old. These are two examples, from East and West, of the good work which is being done for the new-born babe and child welfare.

The first week in June, Hamilton is to have an infant survey in connection with baby welfare week, the first of its kind in Ontario. Minute information will be gathered and will include the source of supply of milk used by the family. The Government plans to trace the history of the babies born in 1914, making inquiries as to conditions previous to and following birth. Much has been done to reduce infant mortality, but of the 67,072 babies born in the Province in 1915, the deaths numbered 6,838.

Another form of service is that given by the nurses who are employed by the Provincial Health Department, this being the only service of its kind in Canada.

There are fifteen nurses under a Superintendent. The Department has two divisions of service :

(1) Educational—the nurses teaching in the schools and homes and doing practical work in cases of emergency.

(2) Public Service—the actual care of sick. (As yet there are no nurses working in this division, the reasons being the scarcity of nurses due to war conditions, and the feeling of the department that as only a limited number of nurses is available, the greatest good can be done to the greatest number by the educational nurse.)

The nurse teaches pre-natal care, emphasizing the need for care during labor, either by attention of doctor and nurse or by entrance to nearest hospital. The teaching of hygiene and sanitation in school and home prevents communicable disease and helps in the conservation of child life.

Social Service, school nursing, anti-tuberculosis nurses do much for preventable diseases by instruction in the homes as to care, feeding, prevention, and how to avoid contagion. The value of the work done by these branches of Public Health nurses cannot be over-estimated, and must result in better public health generally. The smaller towns are not so well provided with social service and child welfare service as the cities. This is due, perhaps, not to failure to see the need, or to realize the good results, but to the greater difficulties of finance in a small place. Fort William employs a visiting health nurse and, owing to a large foreign population, is badly in need of child welfare service. Renfrew is considering the employment of a nurse for contagious diseases and has no welfare service.

To the question, "What are the nursing problems in your district?" the following answers have been sent : "The small hospital training schools sending out inefficient nurses for both city and country work" ; "shortage of private nurses" ; "to have mothers keep the babies' mouths clean" ; "to provide skilled nursing for those of moderate means."

The Superintendent of Training Schools Association is considering a standard curriculum for all hospitals, large and small. This will give all trained nurses an equal efficiency, and registration of nurses should solve the first-mentioned problem. The shortage of private nurses is due to so many having gone overseas. The extension of child welfare service will keep the babies' mouths clean.

To provide skilled nursing for those of moderate means is a problem which has been before the nurses for many years, and is still unsolved. In Toronto, about three years ago, the nurses called a mass meeting of the nurses in the city to consider a system of "Home Nursing." It was found that to carry this through successfully, registration of nurses would be necessary, so nothing further could be done, as Ontario has not yet registration. There is a sick benefit insurance for men, but women are considered "a poor risk" and most insurance companies will not take them. The semi-private wards in the hospitals give some relief, but they are prohibitive to a large number

of people. Municipal hospitals, as planned for the outlying districts, seem to be the nearest solution for this problem, which has yet been found. The rich and the poor are better provided with skilled nursing care in their homes than those of moderate means. When serious illness comes to them, the tax upon their slender means is very great.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Brunswick now have registration of nurses. British Columbia nurses presented a Bill, with very good prospects for success, but it was so mutilated by amendments that, before the final reading, it was withdrawn by the nurses. Ontario nurses presented their needs to the Government Medical Commission and were favorably received. The nurses have confidence that the Commission will give careful consideration to the needs of the profession, as shown in the data submitted.

At the outbreak of the war, the National Association of Trained Nurses of Canada offered to enroll, and vouch for, fully qualified nurses, in order that the Militia Department might select the required number for active service. The offer was officially accepted by the Dominion Government and 260 of our best Canadian nurses were enrolled. It was a great disappointment to the Executive when the Militia Department made the appointments that the nurses enrolled through the Association had no recognition. Rumors came back from England that untrained women had been sent. As Canadian nurses would be judged by their representatives, the Executive entered protest, the reply to which was not satisfactory.

The second contingent of nurses also contained untrained women. A delegation was sent to Ottawa to place this matter before the Premier and assurance was given that greater precaution in selection would be taken in the future.

In addition to the needs of the Army Medical Corps, there are requests for nurses to serve in the French Flag Nursing Corps and the Queen Alexandra Imperial Military Nursing Service. No transportation expenses are paid to these nurses. At a mass meeting of the nurses of Toronto, the necessary funds were raised to send the first contingent of ten. Private subscriptions have been of great help in sending other contingents as they are needed. All nurses sent to the French Flag and the Queen Alexandra Nursing Corps are vouched for by the National Association of Trained Nurses. The salary received by these nurses is very small and the nurses in Canada are considering some way to assist them on their return. All through the Dominion nurses have been active in Red Cross work and have volunteered to nurse soldiers' families at reduced rates and free of charge in a great many cases. The I.O.D.E. in various places have formed Nursing Chapters with large memberships. Money is raised for patriotic purposes and for comforts for prisoners of war. The nurses also look after the wives and children of returned soldiers.

This report is respectfully submitted.

WINIFRED TILLEY,

Convener.

In the absence of Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. Langille presented this report, moving its adoption, seconded by Dr. Gordon. *Carried.*

COMMITTEE ON PEACE AND ARBITRATION
(No Report)

PRESS

(Report included in that of Corresponding Secretary)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONS AND EMPLOY-
MENTS FOR WOMEN

The Convener of this Committee has found the same difficulty as her predecessors in obtaining answers from Local Councils to enquiries addressed to them. Twelve only, out of twenty-six, responded. In each case the enquiries were addressed c/o the Secretary of each Council and a stamped, addressed envelope for answers enclosed. In a year when the field of women's activities has been so enormously increased, this indifference on the part of the Councils is much to be regretted.

On the other hand, we have to express our gratitude for much valuable information received from the Y.W.C.A. Branches, through the kindness of Miss Saunders, from the Ontario Government Bureaux in Hamilton and Toronto, and the Department of Labor in Ottawa.

The Census in 1911 showed that probably 2,000,000 women in Canada, married and single, were engaged in work outside their own homes. It seems impossible to secure figures which may accurately show the extension of women's employment in Canada since 1911, or even since August, 1914. Tables furnished by the Board of Trade in England show an increase in the United Kingdom of nearly 1,000,000 women in industrial, commercial, Government, agricultural and professional occupations since that date. The entrance of women workers into munition factories, arsenals and dockyards, and as transport workers, is the most striking feature of the Report. This million of additional workers does not include the 35,000 nurses added to the Hospital Staffs in the last two and a half years. In England the displacement of women from domestic service, from small workshops, and from dressmaking establishments has entailed much temporary inconvenience. It is of interest to note that in October, 1916, 933,000 women of the additional million were directly replacing men serving with the Forces.

On a smaller scale some of these conditions are reproduced in the Dominion. Information from a fairly reliable source places women employed in munition factories at 15,000; possibly there may be 5,000 more in other occupations, through the war.

Women employees in offices, stores and factories have very greatly increased. Every centre reporting to this Committee has noted the large increase in banks and offices. It must not be forgotten that the present exceptional conditions have probably admitted more untrained and inexperienced workers into every branch of store and office work than can ever again be the case. When these conditions cease, there will be a large surplus of the less skilled and less capable thrown out of their present employment, and

their displacement and re-entry into other fields will be one of the chief problems to solve at the end of the war. In this connection it cannot be too strongly urged that Child Labor Acts be rigidly enforced, or this surplus may be unnecessarily increased. The fact that so many untrained workers exist, coupled with the increasing cost of self-support, shows the urgent need of more training of adults for mercantile and commercial posts. While it is desirable that the years of school attendance should be lengthened whenever the circumstances of the scholar permit, the provision of training for those above school age is surely a *national* question.

Too many centres reporting to this Committee have made little or no distinction between the excellent manual and practical training given in many Provinces in graded schools and high schools, and the more advanced vocational training which can be supplied by Technical Schools. Such training may give commercial intelligence and manual skill, but it does not provide a trade. Financial depression has checked the development of the educational programme of more than one Department of Education. Evening classes in the night schools are a step in the right direction, but so far the question has been regarded as of local, not national, importance. Where such training is provided, there is a large attendance at the classes: witness Toronto, with an estimated attendance of 4,000 women attending Technical courses this year, and the report from Montreal Technical High School of 600 women taking Night School cooking lessons, many of whom were home workers.

The Council will hear with interest that the former Convener of this Committee, Miss Ravenhill, has been acting at the call of the American National Association of Home Economics as their first International Lecturer, in a tour extending from Seattle to New York. She writes with enthusiasm of the large numbers of young women (not children) attending these schools of vocational training, and of the improved status as workers and members of the community secured to them by such training, which should follow a sound, general education. Several correspondents emphasize the comparative rarity of well educated stenographers, and the fact that capable and intelligent women of this class can always, in peace time, as in war time, obtain well paid employment. Until a system of continuation classes or its equivalent can be secured, the workers will continue to be handicapped by insufficient preparation for the industrial struggle.

The excellent courses provided by the Agricultural and Domestic Science Colleges are on thoroughly progressive lines, and an increasing number of students is the result—though here again there are frequent complaints of the inadequacy of the preliminary education of students. There seems to be little desire on the part of girls of the high school age to follow regular trade courses other than millinery and dressmaking, though the development of textile and paper industries should call for designers and color printers. It is, your Committee feel, impossible to over-emphasize the national importance of the training of our girls and women to take their place as resourceful and self-supporting members of the community in the difficult days that may be ahead. We hear of the need of increased production; we know only too

sadly that the number of workers all over the Empire in the very height of their power has been decreased, and surely here is a call for Canadian women, with their new responsibilities and privileges as full-grown citizens, to answer in a broad and statesmanlike spirit. Our Red Cross and Patriotic Committees have taught us the need of training even for volunteer workers; how much more is it essential for the woman working eight hours on at least five days a week, with the double duty of supporting herself and possibly others, and increasing the national energy and output in the hour of the nation's need? Public opinion, our own personal opinion as women, needs to be educated on this subject. Can we not create such a body of enlightened opinion that we shall regard the entrance into self-supporting occupations of a woman over twenty without previous vocational training as a cruel handicap imposed on her by the State, and those responsible for her education,—nearly as cruel as if we allowed her to reach her 'teens without learning to read? How, except by improving the methods and intelligence of the worker, is the work of the nation to be improved in the ratio demanded by economists?

To come to two considerations now before us all—may we not here suggest that such vocational training on broad and generous lines might also go far to secure that more intelligent home-making which we all so earnestly desire to see achieved, and, further, to meet some of the never-ending difficulties of obtaining domestic help. As to the first, the ancient and honourable order of housewives seems at last on the verge of economical recognition as a highly skilled profession, in which the mistakes of the inefficient and the thriftless affect the larger life of the nation as well as that of the home. This recognition has been tacitly accorded in this City in that most interesting experiment in "Mothers' Pensions," now being carried on by a Local Committee, in which women, after due enquiry, are subsidized by the Manitoba Government to remain in their homes and care for their young families, instead of being obliged to go outside to earn a living for them. It is felt that labor bestowed in the former way is of far more value to the Province than in the latter. With regard to the second, the difficulty of obtaining home-workers, we are all convinced that our homes must be run on lines more modern, labor-saving and economically sound, and this aim, the greater, includes the less—the settlement of a labor problem now nearly fifty years old. As in 1911, 55% of Canadian women workers were in domestic service, the problem again is of national importance. No other industrial development has shaped itself on precisely the same lines as the home labor problem. Raise this occupation, with its wages, after training, to the level of a skilled trade, and many difficulties, though not all, will disappear. In this connection, special interest is attached to a Calgary experiment—the "Housekeepers' Association." The houseworkers of that city have formed a Trades Union, with a compulsory training, which leads to a certificate, uniform and a minimum wage. The mistress agrees to speak of her help as "housekeeper," to call her "Miss," and to concede certain privileges in the use of the front door and a suitable room for visitors. Work over 10 hours a day must be paid at the rate of 15 cents an hour. The Arbitration Committee to which difficulties between

housekeeper and mistress are referred consists, however, only of the housekeeper class—a weak spot in the organization.

It is not to be supposed, however, at the close of the war, when the less capable and the inefficient factory and shop workers are "shed" by the re-constructed concerns, that six months in a School of Domestic Efficiency will transform them into first-rate domestics. Each occupation is renewed and transformed by the new life passing through it, and it is from the younger generation, from the girls now in our schools, that help may come, if we awake to the necessity of a modern and up-to-date experiment in the labor market and cease to wring our hands over the difficulty of the task.

These suggestions have been prompted by the unanimous report from all centres of the great increase of women, many of them quite untrained, in banks and offices, at one end of the labor market, and the scarcity of domestics at the other. Any scheme of vocational training must be linked up with the establishment of labor bureaux, preferably under Government control. Channels for receipt of information should be more highly organized, for industrial openings are now of national concern, and monthly reports should be forwarded from these Bureaux to a central office at Ottawa. It is satisfactory to know that the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux in Toronto and Hamilton handle professional, clerical, commercial and domestic applications of all kinds. Work in these new Bureaux, as they are opened, will provide, as in the United Kingdom, many openings for women trained in social service and business methods.

It is much to be hoped that a chain of such Provincial Labor Bureaux may be created and co-ordinated at an early date.

More definite action seems to be required in the direction of the registration of nurses, and the establishment of a Dominion license and standard certificate for teachers. Only in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Brunswick has the Province given to trained nurses the standing desired. Many teachers' associations do not yet seem to have considered a national license as in the realm of practical politics, and in view of the shortage of teachers reported from the West, and in the Province of Quebec, it is probable that the present time is not opportune for such action.

Questions sent to the members of this Committee and others were on the following points :

1. New employments opened to women by the War and probable permanency of such.
 2. Employment Bureaux—(a) Government, (b) School Boards, (c) Other Agencies.
 3. Type of trained worker in demand.
 4. Provision of Technical or Trade Education.
 5. Opinion of Teachers' Associations on Dominion License and Standard Certificate.
 6. University Faculties open to Women, as to Men.
 7. Openings after the War for British Women Workers.
- Among items of interest from the answers sent in, these may be cited :

St. John, N.B., reports the introduction of women ushers into "movies" and theatres. Four girls have been sent to Boston to study new system of telegraphy. Difficulties of women in handling large ledgers noted: could not shape and system of ledgers be changed? Fear expressed that the entry of the dictaphone into office work will menace higher stenographic work. No technical or trade education, and no employment bureaux.

Toronto tells of the entry of women into munitions (3,000), machine shops, automobile, tin, and box factories: Major part of staffs of banks, bonding, broking, and commercial houses, and many in insurance (actuarial departments): Buying departments of large manufacturers training women buyers. Women's Patriotic League Bureau (Oct., 1914) opened a second branch (April, 1916). Women's Emergency Corps issued appeal to trained workers, including social service, in demand. Probably 4,000 women attending Technical Courses this year. Two women took University Practical Science Course.

Kingston reports on similar lines, but has no technical training beyond the sewing and cooking taught in public schools. The Y.W.C.A. and Local Council Emergency Corps have employment registers. Possible market gardening and chicken farming openings after the War. Hamilton Government Bureau sends a very valuable report on general conditions. Women gardeners may be permanent. An opinion is expressed that young girls of British birth and of sound education might train in Canada for professional and business openings and make good. Such training apparently not available in Hamilton. London reports that the University Department of Practical Science has never been entered by women. Brantford reports largely increased farm help in great demand. Board of Trade and Women's Patriotic League have registers. Technical education in schools and night classes. Dominion Teachers' License desired, if accompanied by Dominion Superannuation Fund. Niagara Falls (Y.W.C.A.) reports agricultural openings and need of workers, especially for fruit picking. No bureau. School Principals interest themselves in placing pupils on leaving school. Night school classes. All professions open to women but that of chartered accountant. Trained technical and agricultural workers in demand. Peterboro has a few women munition workers and a large increase in old factories, mainly woollen and yarn, making army contracts; also banks and offices. No Bureau. Night classes in one centre. Dominion Teachers' Certificate desirable if Ontario standard be maintained. A few agricultural and factory workers in demand.

Winnipeg shows an increase of 60% in all banking departments, of 27% in the largest railway offices, of 110% in the Grain Exchange. No munitions workers, though many volunteered. Women moving picture censors (salaried) have been appointed by the City; also by the efforts of the Local Council, two policewomen. Two women have passed the full examination of the Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspectors. Forty-five women of education volunteered as farm helpers for spring seeding. Some shortage of teachers. Strike of telephone clerks for higher wages adjusted, pending inquiry. Strike

in two stores still proceeding. City Employment Bureau. There is a large shortage of teachers in Saskatchewan and a great need of domestic help.

Calgary has both a Government Employment and a School Board Teachers' Employment Bureau. Stenographers in demand. Shortage of 500 teachers in Alberta; also of country nurses. School of Technology and Agricultural College. Household Arts to be taught in all schools 1918. Calgary and Edmonton have women Stipendary Magistrates—an encouragement to our women law students. Housekeepers' League an innovation.

Vancouver has women workers in munition works and an increase in fruit farms and ranches. Employment Bureau taken over by the City from Women's Employment League. British Columbia scheme of vocational training checked by financial difficulties. New Westminster reports the need of good dressmakers.

Little information has reached your Committee on the scale of wages, hours of labor and weekly half-holidays for working women. They recommend work next year to secure information on these points.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EVA L. JONES,

Convener.

Miss Jones moved the adoption of this report, seconded by Miss Harvey. *Carried.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Alcoholism, infantile mortality, tuberculosis, feeble-mindedness and venereal diseases are the five great evils menacing the health and efficiency of our Canadian people. The work of this Committee has been to assist in subduing these foes, with the weapons of education and prevention. Until the big guns of legislation sound in the ears of the general public, little notice is taken of the women's part in preparing public opinion in order to make such legislation effective.

Recognizing that no class of legislation is more dependent upon education than that of public health, we women take courage and work for the day when the Dominion authorities will recognize that our civil population needs a staff at Ottawa, to co-ordinate vital statistics, issue health bulletins, do research work, direct intelligently financial assistance to the Provinces to maintain necessary institutions, assist also in securing some Dominion-wide legislation, and in many other ways provide, through a Federal Health Department, the same splendid facilities now so easily obtained for our army.

Alcoholism needs Dominion legislation, if prohibition is to be a success, infantile mortality needs concerted action from ocean to ocean. Tuberculosis and feeble-mindedness require Dominion assistance to maintain properly the necessary Provincial institutions, while venereal diseases show the

erying need of more modern treatment than that so widely advertised by quacks,—indeed, such methods as theirs should be made a criminal offence.

The thousands rejected at our recruiting stations for defects easily remediable in childhood betray the lack of general medical inspection of schools and proper physical training. The appalling infantile mortality, added to the constantly increasing loss of the best physical lives at the front, as well as the lessening of virility by venereal diseases and feeble-mindedness, should so arouse us, that we would rise and demand immediate national consideration of these things, just as we would should the Germans menace our shores by invasion.

The Dominion Government, in May, 1914, passed an Order-in-Council, relating to tuberculosis, which provided that any city, with a population of 5,000 or over, would be aided to secure a tuberculin-tested, or pasteurized milk supply,—compensation of one third value being given to owners of cows slaughtered because of reaction to tuberculin tests. Regina and Saskatoon report conforming to this regulation. The Ottawa Local Council, seeking to secure this for their city, met great opposition because of the low compensation and, being the Capital, used every means available to bring the producers of milk supply, the consumers and the officials together, to discuss increased compensation, with the result that last month (April) the compensation was increased to two-thirds value of a cow slaughtered at the owner's request, where simple reaction was found, and one half value if destroyed as a case of open tuberculosis. The amended Order-in-Council now reads "any city or town," the number of inhabitants being omitted; and, as before, the sale of unpasteurized milk or non-tuberculin-tested milk is prohibited, two years after the date of the first test, in order that ample time be given to prevent inconvenience to the consumer.

This act regarding the milk supply and similar acts relating to diseases of animals, all of which affect human life, were never dreamed of when the British North American Act was passed, and the said Act contains no mention of public-health, as we know it to-day. The war is teaching us to cut many Gordian knots,—perhaps the Dominion Government would give us our Federal Health Department, as a war measure. Once established, it would never be abolished.

Clean-up Days, Child Welfare Week and Better Babies Contests still prove to be the popular educative methods for Local Councils to adopt. Regina Local Council is to be congratulated on giving us such a thorough exhibition of co-operative work, in its Babies' Welfare Week of both 1916 and 1917. West Algoma's report shows the keen interest taken by the Local Councils of Fort William and Port Arthur in preventive and educative work to reduce infantile mortality. Ottawa had the benefit of a well-conducted Better Babies Contest, undertaken by the Victorian Order of Nurses, where eight pairs of twins and one set of triplets were included among the three hundred and thirty babies. Brantford and Pembroke had successful Clean-up Days, and Vancouver its usual Child Welfare Exhibit, with eleven hundred babies in a contest. The report from the Halifax Council was so compre-

hensive, brief and interesting, that it might well serve as a model, and is included as a whole in this report :

"During the winter a joint committee from the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the Women's Council and the Rotary Club approached the Board of Health, urging the necessity for better milk. As a result of this there has been active work carried on by the Board of Health and the milk supply has improved."

"The Housewives' League have established a dairy outside the city, where very up-to-date conditions prevail. The buildings are of concrete, the stable and milking room separate, and the cattle are tuberculin tested. The milk is sold as 'certified,' at twelve cents per quart."

"Arrangements are now being made by the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Princess Louise Chapter of the I.O.D.E. to place a specially qualified nurse at the disposal of our doctors, to do child welfare work, and thus assist in reducing our infantile mortality."

"In the autumn we expect to have a Child Welfare Exhibit at our Provincial Fair."

"The Anti-Tuberculosis League continues to do very comprehensive work throughout the City. A nurse is kept employed constantly, visiting the homes of those afflicted with the disease, teaching the ignorant how to protect their children in the homes from infection."

"The League have also distributed fifty-nine hundred quarts of milk and have done a large amount of educational work."

The most noticeable feature of all these reports is the hearty co-operation between official and voluntary workers. The Toronto Council reports co-operative work for the mentally deficient and good committee work to provide better housing conditions for immigrant and working classes. Hamilton reports that their city has been chosen by the Provincial Board of Health in which to institute the most modern methods to prevent infantile mortality. This plan included a careful survey by 25 nurses, followed by special work in school to educate "Little Mothers." In addition to their regular report, Halifax has had a successful housing campaign, led by the Sanitary Committee of the Housewives' League and assisted by the *Daily Echo*, the results of which have been two-fold,—new legislation has been passed, which puts greater responsibility on the owners, agents or lessees of overcrowded or insanitary dwellings; furthermore, the tenants shall not be required to pay rent while the premises are under condemnation, nor be liable to eviction under such circumstances. To counterbalance this, money and land have been promised so that model dwellings may soon be erected to house those whose present premises may not be considered worth repairing.

Your Convener's personal work during the past year has been heavier than usual, as the preparation of the special report on "Venereal Diseases" and the securing of information *re* "Midwives" called for much correspondence. The authorities consulted for the special report, in England, Australia, United States and Canada, have all been uniformly courteous and have supplied all the information asked for. In many cases more than had been suggested or requested in the letters sent by your Convener was supplied. Health Bul-

letins from the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and the Province of Quebec keep your Convener in constant touch with the official side, but a smaller number of Councils sent in reports. Council members were asked to forward complaints of insanitary conditions on trains or steamers, but so far none have been received. Annual reports are rendered exceedingly difficult to compile when the Local Council reports are not received in time.

At the annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation a symposium on Venereal Diseases was presented by Toronto physicians and surgeons, and in the discussion which followed, your Convener was given an opportunity to speak of the work accomplished by The National Council in past years to enlighten its members, influence legislators and arouse public health authorities.

The Provincial Board of Health of Nova Scotia has done us the honor to issue a Provincial pamphlet *re* Venereal Disease, which announces it is published at the request of The National Council of Women in Canada.

The great war issues are pressing hard on heart and brain, yet we women must do our part to make food control and necessary thrift appear in as attractive forms as possible. Do not let us hesitate, however, to protest with the utmost vigor if sanitation or medical precautions be lessened by false economy. The five evils mentioned in the opening of this report are still strong enough to do us great injury, if our attack on them slackens in the least. Public Health Work is as truly patriotic as Red Cross endeavor, so, for homeland and overseas, may it be said of each of us, "She hath done what she could."

Respectfully submitted,

JENNIE E. SMILLIE,

Convener.

The adoption of this report was moved by Mrs. Smillie, seconded by Dr. Shortt. *Carried.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUPERVISED PLAYGROUNDS, RECREATIONS AND SOCIAL CENTRES

The continued pressure of war work and the almost universal feeling that economy must be the keynote in our civic and municipal life have militated very largely against the extension of playgrounds and social centres in our cities and towns, though some, on the other hand, report very satisfactory progress.

TRURO, N.S., reports their playgrounds still under the management of the Local Council and two playgrounds were conducted last year. Funds were also provided to help a third ground, which was conducted by the Y.M.C.A. Secretary. "On May 26th we put on the Operetta 'Cinderella in

Flowerland,' in which over fifty children took part. It proved one of the most delightful and charming plays ever put on in our Opera House and we cleared \$200 for our playgrounds. Though some of the older boys, who had previously attended, had gone to work, our attendance was still very good and we intend to continue work this year."

PEMBROKE reports that the supervising of playgrounds in that town is done wholly by the teachers and only in recreation periods on school days. The feeling there is, that as nearly all the children have yards of their own to play in and only go to the public grounds for team work, that real supervised playgrounds are scarcely a necessity. The Convener of Playgrounds Committee of that town would like the opinion of The National Council on the matter.

PETERBOROUGH had two playgrounds last year, open during the holiday season. The one in the south end, which is the most densely populated area, proved a great success. In the spring a Playground Association had taken over the work, but its most enthusiastic workers were still the Committee of the Local Council.

"Three supervisors have been engaged for the coming season and a strong effort was made to get the City Council to fit up two bathing places on our beautiful river, where the children might be taught to swim, but the project was turned down on the score of economy in war time. Work along the line of social centres has been undertaken by several of the Mothers' Clubs."

YARMOUTH, N.S., report that they have not been able yet to do anything along the line of Supervised Playgrounds, as they are a very small Society and have to move slowly, and felt that there were other things which demanded first attention. They have had some spots cleaned up and beautified which were an eyesore to the public. The school children are taking more interest in the growth of flowers and vegetables and in the preservation of trees. A ball ground has been provided, but no extra expense can be undertaken.

FROM OTTAWA the report says that though the playgrounds are managed by a Playgrounds Association, the Local Council still keeps an interest in them and last winter served hot coffee and other refreshments at one of the large playground rinks.

It was through the initiative of the Local Council that a recreation centre was established among the foreign element. It has an efficient staff of workers and is a splendid work.

In KINGSTON war conditions have made any playground development impossible at present.

In PORT ARTHUR the Playgrounds Committee has been very energetic, though working against difficulties and lack of money. However, they have been able to secure proper supervision for this season, and also to induce the City Council to make swimming and wading pools for the children, which will also be supervised. They are looking forward to a very successful season.

FORT WILLIAM reports its third year of Supervised Playgrounds a most successful one. They are now under a Playgrounds Commission. Six school grounds and two "Children's Gardens" have been carried on under a supervisor, ten paid directors and several volunteer workers. Cost of maintenance was less than one tenth of a mill in the tax rate.

Mrs. Cole has this year started a movement for "The Wider Use of the School Building," and already there are evidences of the community spirit taking root, so she is hoping that by this time next year this phase of the work will be established in both cities.

The women of Number 2 School District in Neebing Township are raising money to fence school grounds, plant vegetables to sell for patriotic purposes, and to instal sand-box and swings for use of children on Saturday afternoons under supervision.

From NEW GLASGOW comes the report of a successful year. The playgrounds were open every day under the care of an instructor and assistant. They are under the direction of the Local Council. This year they are planning to have quite a lot of new equipment, and are getting a very experienced instructor, so are looking forward to a particularly successful year.

HAMILTON playgrounds are in the hands of a Commission. New buildings have been erected, apparatus added and space enlarged. Grounds open about middle of June and a most excellent work is being done.

VICTORIA has been unable to do much work on account of the war. The City Council is economizing in every possible way. The Committee is trying to do some educational work along playground lines, hoping for opportunity of greater expansion later on.

LONDON has no supervised playgrounds. What work has been done for the children has been done by the Mothers' Club in other ways.

BRANTFORD has been instrumental in getting the City Council to provide supervised public swimming pool and in starting the school children working at garden plots, but other playground work has been found impossible during the war.

WINNIPEG playgrounds are in charge of a Commission. Last year 21 playgrounds were operated during the summer, four of them being open from 10 a.m. till dark, the rest from 2 p.m. In the winter there were nine free skating rinks and three indoor play centres. The attendance was approximately 8,300 a day. This year it is intended to open three more playgrounds and two new skating rinks.

The Local Council at Winnipeg feel that, even though the playgrounds are in the hands of a Commission, it is of great importance that the women of the Local Council and the City take an active interest in the work, both in the care of the children on the grounds and also in maintaining public sentiment at a point which will cause the City Council to feel that, in showing a generous attitude toward the Playgrounds work, they have the influence and support of the citizens.

REGINA. In the winter of 1911-12 the Local Council was instrumental in having the school grounds flooded for skating. In the spring of 1912 the School Board initiated the supervision of school playgrounds, in which the Local Council co-operated. A Playground Association was formed, which provided the swings and other playground apparatus for both the school grounds and some parks. During vacation, supervisors in the pay of the School Board are in charge of the grounds.

MISCELLANEOUS. In the cities of Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Peterborough and Vancouver the playgrounds are managed by a Playgrounds Association or Commission, who are meeting with much success, and are assisted in many ways by the Local Councils of those cities.

In Halifax there has been an awakening to the physical and social benefits to be derived from supervised recreation and it is hoped that *because* of the war a *real* "recreation movement" may be started in that city. Everywhere that the work has been started it is felt that the interest and assistance of the Local Councils are essential to success.

Some Local Councils have not reported any work done along these lines, but as the need becomes more and more apparent we shall look for greater development in the near future. It is hoped all the Councils will keep the needs of the children ever before them in these days when our best efforts must be put forth to fit them for future duties.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN D. DEACON,
Convener.

Mrs. Deacon moved the adoption of her report, seconded by Mrs. Dayton. *Carried.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUPPRESSION OF OBJECTIONABLE PRINTED MATTER

Your Convener reports that since the last annual meeting she has written several times to all the members of her Committee. Some have reported on general work, some have only referred to libraries and books, and some have not replied at all.

Those reports dealing with libraries and books cover only one phase of the work, and this may be due to the fact that they have considered the lists of recently published books sent them by your Convener, on two different occasions, to constitute the only work to be undertaken by the Local Committees.

Your Convener would emphasize that the work of this National Committee extends to supervision of Moving Picture Houses, Pictures, Picture

Postcards, Posters, Newspaper and Magazine Advertisements, Literature distributed through the Mails, etc.

The book lists were appreciated, and it is encouraging to find that fewer objectionable books were published during the past year than heretofore.

The need still exists to provide our young people with good reading matter. While endeavoring to suppress the bad, we must encourage the good.

The effort to suppress the objectionable periodical, published in Toronto, still continues. It cannot be placed on the "Prohibited List," as it is sent by Express and not through the mails, but the opinion of the Postmaster-General is "That if this question is to be taken up at all, it is a question of suppression of the paper by the Province, which has the power to do this, in the interest of the public morals."

An interview with the Deputy Minister of Justice gave the following facts: "That the Express Laws remain unchanged. The affirmation of the sender is accepted; therefore, parcels can only be opened, for examination, on suspicion of containing explosives." It was advised that the best procedure was to prosecute the venders of such Objectionable Printed Matter, when the Criminal Law could be invoked.

Your Convener has sent information and the forms and rules governing the McGill University "Travelling Libraries," also details concerning "Imperial Education in the Schools of the Empire," to several Councils. This Imperial work of Mrs. Clarke Murray, referred to in last report, is still retarded owing to war conditions, ninety-five per cent of the men employed in the manufacture of these films, in London, England, having gone to the front. Mrs. Murray has some 7,500 slides of all parts of the Empire. A lecturette goes with each group of slides. This is an education more by the eye than through the ear.

No information has been sent to your Convener of any action to have women on the Provincial Boards of Censors, of Moving Picture Shows as the resolution passed at the last annual meeting directed (see Year Book, 1915, pages 192-3).

Your Convener would suggest that all our Local Committees work during the coming year to secure the production of films, on Saturday afternoons, suitable to the tender years of the young people who throng the moving picture houses.

Through the courtesy of the Postmaster-General, your Convener has again been furnished with the latest list of "Publications," the transmission by mail of which is prohibited in Canada. This list, which is necessarily absolutely confidential, is consulted by your Convener when notified of any objectionable publication.

The following Councils have replied at the request of your Convener for information regarding local conditions: London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, New Westminster, Haileybury, West Algoma (Port Arthur and Fort William), Ingersoll, Brantford, Portage la Prairie, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Ottawa.

London rejoices in a well-supervised Public Library, one objectionable book was found on its shelves. The list of children's books was much appreciated when fitting out the new Children's Room in 1916. The Library Board co-operates with the Local Council. The new branch of the Public Library is very valuable to London, with good promise for future extension work. The Children's Library, recently reported, is largely attended. This is a separate department with a trained assistant. The Story Hour has been introduced. Books are carefully examined before being placed in the hands of the children. During the past year 1,000 books were added to this Department. A Music Circulation Section was recently inaugurated. It was suggested that the voice of a woman on the Selection Committee might be of value.

Winnipeg, owing to the illness of its Convener, has not been able to accomplish much, but promises renewed activity for the future. The book-lists were much appreciated and the co-operation of the women requested. Efforts were made to trace the source of an obscene post card, picked up in the street. The energetic Convener at the Agricultural College reports that the book-lists sent last year have been used in the College Library in reference and extension work.

Regina reports moving pictures might be improved, especially those pertaining to the sacredness of home life—love, courtship and marriage often being treated as a joke. There is careful supervision over literature distributed through the mails. Liquor advertisements, coming through the mails and addressed, not only to the head of the house, but to the sons and daughters, under separate cover, were protested against. Much appreciation of the book-lists has been expressed. Regina, being so far from the centre of books, could only select from published lists. The Public Libraries had heretofore only the reviews to assist them, in most cases, in their selection of books. Copies of book-lists were sent to all the Public Libraries in the Province, names of such Libraries being obtained through the Department of Education. The lists were also sent, by the Regina Local Council, to all the newly organized Local Councils in the Province, and to Public Libraries where no Local Councils existed. The interest and energy of this Council is encouraging.

Calgary's Committee work had to give place to the Red Cross and Patriotic, whose demands were so urgent, but promise a renewal of activities as soon as possible.

New Westminster sends the gratifying report that only one of the objectionable books named had been found in their Public Library and removed by the Librarian (a woman). The recommended books were placed before the Board and it was expected they would soon be added to the Library.

Haileybury found some very objectionable publications on sale and requested consultation of Prohibited List. Committee work was retarded owing to the necessary Red Cross work.

West Algoma (Port Arthur and Fort William) report that book stores in both cities are handling first class reading matter. Several objectionable

books in the Port Arthur Library were removed. Illustrated cards of a suggestive character, displayed in a Fort William store were protested against. Managers of the Port Arthur theatres give assurance of presentation of good pictures. The expense caused by distance from the film exchange has prevented the special programme for children on Saturday afternoons. The law regarding children being allowed into theatres unaccompanied by adults, is still broken with impunity in Fort William.

Toronto's recently appointed Convener has inspected lending libraries of departmental stores and found them generally satisfactory. One has been discontinued for sanitary reasons. Books of a questionable character are closely supervised. In one store only supervised books are sold to young people. Advertisements and posters show improvements.

Ingersoll.—The postal authorities keep a sharp look-out for objectionable postcards and papers. The Librarian suppresses any books that should not be placed before the public. Appreciation of the book-lists was expressed.

Brantford reports very little accomplished owing to the Convener's illness. The mails are well censored and the Library supervised.

Portage la Prairie's recently-formed Council shows most encouraging interest and energy. As their town lacks a library, the forms and rules governing the McGill University Travelling Libraries, also information regarding the slides on "Imperial Education in the Schools of the Empire," were requested and forwarded by your Convener.

Hamilton reports the suppression of objectionable advertising posters throughout the city, in which work the Chief of Police has assisted, when his attention was solicited. Objectionable picture postcards also were suppressed. The latter evil has noticeably decreased during the period of the war. Posters regarding immoral plays are suppressed, but the plays are allowed. It is felt that little more can be accomplished until women are appointed on the Board of Censors.

Ottawa's Convener has visited the book stores and had one book withdrawn from sale on her pointing out its evil nature. Nothing of importance to report at present, but hopes are entertained of accomplishing good work in the near future.

Montreal.—Moving picture houses have been visited by the Convener and members of the Committee and, generally, a continued improvement in the character of the films shown has been reported. The attention of the inspector was drawn to the overcrowding of the entrances to the aisles of many of these places. Lists of especially good books for boys and girls, also lists of very objectionable (adult) books, all of which had been published during the past year, were distributed among lending libraries of departmental stores. The Public Libraries are well supervised. The Westmount Free Public Library continues to accomplish good work in all its departments. There is strict supervision over all mail matter. Pro-German literature is prohibited. A very objectionable picture and other so-called "works of art," which, though not obscene, were very vulgar, were protested against and removed.

Many of the Local Councils, owing to war conditions, regret that our work has of necessity been put to one side, but promised renewed activity after the war.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH A. LIDDELL.

Convener.

In the absence of Mrs. Liddell, Mrs. Watt presented the above report, moving its adoption, seconded by Mrs. Galloway
Carried.

REPORT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE BLIND IN CANADA

Among the most wonderful effects of the war have been the reaction upon civil life and the impetus given to social reforms, the need for which has long been recognized. So the return of a few blind soldiers has deepened the sympathy felt for an unfortunate class of civilians still most inadequately cared for—a class many of whom have never received the training which would have enabled them to lead useful, happy lives.

NUMBER OF BLIND.

Dr. Dickson, Hon. President of the Canadian Free Library for the Blind, Toronto, believes that there are at least 4,000 blind people in Canada.

The only available authoritative statistics, those of the last census of 1911, state that there are 3,238 blind distributed in the various provinces of Canada as follows :—

Alberta.....	71
British Columbia.....	138
Manitoba.....	123
New Brunswick.....	232
Nova Scotia.....	332
Ontario.....	1077
Prince Edward Island.....	58
Quebec.....	1117
Saskatchewan.....	78
Yukon.....	1
Northwest Territories.....	11

ORIGIN

Of these, 2,595 were born in Canada and 643 were immigrants ; 1,628 were of British ancestry, 1,173 of French, and 437 of other origin.

AGES

It has been found that few blind people who have been neglected for years are educable. The ages of the blind become, therefore, very significant.

150 are under 10 years of age ;

272 are between 10 and 19, and the most favorable period for education.

539 are between 20 and 39 and probably trained or still capable of training ;

698 are between 40 and 59 ;

1084 are between 60 and 79 ;

484 are 80 or over.

The ages of the remainder were not noted.

OCCUPATIONS

Only 364 were reported explicitly to be non-productive. Of the 1,258 cases, in regard to whose occupation nothing had been stated, some were young children, others were old people and many may have been women living in their own homes.

Of the remainder—

832 were engaged in agricultural pursuits ;

209 in commercial life ;

80 in building trades ;

150 were classed as manufacturers ;

54 were domestics ;

296 were labourers ;

95 were to be found in the professions.

SCHOOLS

In the Province of Quebec there are three Roman Catholic Schools for the blind attended by nearly 500 pupils and employing 112 teachers. One of these, the Nazareth Institute, has in attendance about 125 pupils who are taught not only ordinary branches of education but basket-making, the repairing of chairs, and typewriting. The pupils do especially well in music and several graduates are said to be successful music teachers. The school has a library of over 1,000 volumes, to which new books are constantly added. Thirty girls have been trained to make these books in Braille and work constantly at embossing them.

"The Montreal Association for the Blind" has an English "School for the Blind" and an "Industrial Home." Last year there were 55 pupils in the school. A good general education is given and pupils are taught music, piano-tuning, brush making, basketry and typewriting.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland combine in supporting the admirable school in Halifax. According to the last report the total attendance was 167, sixteen of the pupils being adults. Two private soldiers were, at the time, under training there. The usual literary subjects and various types of manual work, music, piano-tuning and shampooing are taught.

Recently, a school has been opened in Vancouver which may become an institution sufficiently large to satisfy the needs of the West, where an excellent plan of co-operation in special schools is being developed.

The work of the schools is being supplemented in Ottawa by an "Association for the Blind." There, as a beginning, a work-shop has been provided in which broom and basket-making were taught and employment given to the needy adult blind. It is intended to extend its facilities for industrial training and production along many lines. The "Ontario School for the Blind" has recently been undergoing an investigation which, it is hoped, will lead to reorganization. It may then meet adequately the needs of the Province.

LIBRARIES

In addition to the excellent and growing libraries connected with every school, there is a Canadian Free Library for the Blind in Toronto. Strictly speaking, it is a provincial and local institution, receiving a grant from the Ontario Department of Education and free quarters from the Toronto Library Board. It is prepared, however, to lend books to institutions and individuals throughout the Dominion.

It would seem that there is no new and pressing need of a National Library or Institute. All the schools lend their books gratuitously to the blind

throughout the various provinces. The libraries for the blind in the United States have about 115,000 volumes in circulation. These are practically free to Canadians, and magazines, such as Zeigler's Magazine, New York, are sent free to any one in Canada who likes to apply for them. It would probably be possible to arrange for franking privileges which would encourage similar exchanges with Great Britain. An exchange between the United States and the British Dominions has been rendered more useful by the adoption of the British Braille alphabet as the basis of a new standard dot system.

WORKSHOPS

The adult civilian blind are in great need of training but the heads of the various schools seem agreed that the crying need, in so far as the blind are concerned, is the establishment of local workshops where blind persons may be given steady employment. These are especially necessary where Employers' Liability Acts have made employers of labor unwilling to risk extra hazards by employing the blind. Since comparatively few can earn even in such shops, a living wage, municipal and provincial grants should be given to those institutions. Probably no better use could be made of any funds which might be raised for the benefit of the adult blind than the establishment and partial support of such shops.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED BLIND

Already the feeble-minded blind class have come under the notice of the schools, and the principals have pointed out the disastrous effects of including mentally abnormal children in classes with the blind of good mentality.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

The National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness in the United States has recently stated that 740, or 22.1 per cent., of the 3,334 pupils in thirty American schools for the blind have unnecessarily become blind from infection at birth. It is also estimated that at least fifty per cent. of all blindness is preventable. It is important, therefore, that the recommendation of the Convener of the Hygiene Committee of The National Council of Women be acted upon, i.e. that the co-operation of provincial and local boards of health, of doctors and nurses, and of the press be secured in order that newborn babies may have the treatment which will save them from life-long blindness.

BLIND SOLDIERS

At present 36 Canadian soldiers have become totally blinded, but only 14 have returned from the front. Several have been or are being trained at St. Dunstan's College, which has been opened in London, Eng., for the training of soldiers who have lost their sight on active service. These men may be prepared for poultry-farming, horticulture, typewriting, piano-tuning, massage, and other occupations which make it practicable for some to return to their former avocations and for others to enter upon new lines of congenial work. It would doubtless be better to pay for the education of soldiers in this English institution, where numbers and resources make it possible to meet individual needs, instead of trying to educate adults in Canadian schools intended, as a rule, for the young. The Canadian Red Cross Society, having taken this view, has made generous contributions to the funds of St. Dunstan's College. Several blinded soldiers are already established as useful and independent civilians. Lieutenant Baker, who gained the medal of honor of France, was so trained in electrical engineering at St. Dunstan's that he is now occupying a position in the Hydro-Electric Company. Another soldier named Beech, formerly engaged in the insurance business, is now employed in the Library for the Blind in Toronto. Two others, called Wheeler and

McPhail, have returned to their farms in Nova Scotia and Vancouver respectively. Lance-Corporal Viets of the Princess Patricias passed the St. Dunstan's test for expert typists and has returned to his former occupation in Digby, N. S. Private Smith was taught to read Braille and to use a typewriter at the Montreal School for the Blind. He afterwards returned to his home in Alberta, where he does typewriting for a local hotel, peddles books on farming, and shovels grain at harvest-time. Apparently, the majority of those who have returned from the front are able to take up their accustomed work, unaided by any but members of their own families.

It must not be inferred, however, that such results would follow attempts to educate adults who have been blind and neglected from birth. On the contrary, these have, as a rule, become uneducable because of long years of mental inactivity. They must, therefore, remain dependents. It is essential, then, that it be made compulsory to begin the education of blind children at an earlier age than that of normal children. Moreover, if their powers are to be fully utilized, more types of vocational training should be available than small schools can afford. Co-operation between the various parts of the Dominion would make this possible by each school specializing in work untaught in other Canadian Institutions for the blind.

CARRIE M. DERICK,
Convener.

REPORTS

OF THE

FEDERATED ASSOCIATIONS

LOCAL COUNCILS

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF BRANDON, MAN.

The year 1916 marked another development regarding the status of women in Manitoba, for in January of that year they were given the franchise, this Province being the first to do so. This extension of the franchise has always been one in which the Brandon Council has been in sympathy, and it took an active interest in getting signatures to the petition to the Government. Though the fruit of these efforts has appeared it is well to remember that at present the fruit is immature, and it rests to a certain extent with the organizations of women what the development will be.

In the spring of the year attention was drawn locally to the sad condition of women and children in Serbia owing to the war. A Committee was formed, some money was raised by a tea and other amounts donated, and in union with these efforts a quantity of clothing was made and forwarded to those who were dealing with the urgent matter of sending bales to the needy Serbians.

In the fall an accident occurred to our esteemed President, Mrs. Donald McEwen, which had unfortunate results. She was knocked down by a bicycle, and had to remain in the hospital for two months. Indeed, since the accident, she has been more or less of a cripple, and has not been able to attend any Council meetings. Though her sympathies are one with the work of the Local Council of Women, it was felt that an active President was required, and therefore it was with extreme regret to the members that Mrs. McEwen's resignation was sent in by her, and ultimately accepted. Her farewell written address had a sad interest, coming as it did from one who, as a pioneer of the west, had done so much in matters of public interest and for the welfare of the community. She had been President of the Local Council for 21 years, and was also Provincial Vice-President for Manitoba for some time, and had initiated or considerably assisted a number of movements for the good of the City or of the Province. Mrs. McEwen is now Honorary President, and Mrs. A. R. Irwin is President.

The introduction of women school trustees has had the support of the Local Council, and during the election of last December support was given to Mrs. A. R. Irwin, a Public School Trustee, as a determined effort was being made to oust her from that position by those who had no sympathy with the Local Council of Women. It was a satisfaction to know that Mrs. Irwin was returned with a large majority as School Trustee in Brandon.

Council aid promised, ——. Year Books required, ——.

M. CLARK,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF BRANTFORD,
ONT.

The Brantford Local Council of Women has continued with much diligence the patriotic work undertaken at the outbreak of the war, and has rendered aid wherever and whenever possible, in every shape and form.

Brant County stands very high regarding the percentage of men enlisted for service overseas, and each contingent, as it left, was encouraged upon its way, by brave words of cheer and useful gifts from the Council of Women.

Many of our wounded men have been given a hearty welcome home. At Christmas a banquet was given for them; later on steps were taken to raise funds to aid in furnishing a Returned Soldiers' Club-rooms, and at the last meeting a resolution was passed, advocating the appointment of returned soldiers to all available positions which they are capable of filling.

The needs of the Red Cross Society have been kept prominently in mind, each month \$100 in money has been sent and shipments of supplies are made weekly.

The work of the Canadian War Contingent Association also has been heartily supported; \$100 in money is sent each month and hundreds of pairs of socks.

No appeal has gone unheeded, the British Red Cross, the Belgian Relief, the Serbian Relief, Northern Ontario Fire Sufferers, the Christmas Stockings, the Prisoners of War, the Sailors' Widows and Orphans have each in turn received earnest co-operation and financial aid from the Council.

And still the loyal work goes steadfastly and hopefully on.

Year Books required, 36. Council aid promised, \$10.

LILY CARLYLE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CALGARY,
ALTA.

The Calgary Local Council of Women voted against the scheme of Commissioner Lamb of the Salvation Army to bring "War Widows" to Canada, until such time as the Dominion Government has formulated a definite plan for the widows of Canadian soldiers.

This Council recommended—that distinctive badges or buttons be given to all men who have applied for enlistment and have been rejected.

This Council voted in favor of conscription. We assisted on Flag Days for the National Service, Sailors' Relief, Blind Soldiers and Returned Veterans' Funds.

We favored a stricter enforcement of the Liquor Act, also the regulating of cabarets, placing them under police inspection.

This Council supported the "Factories' Act"; a weekly half holiday for clerks and early closing.

We also advocated a stricter censor being placed on moving picture films.

Number of Year Books required, 25. Council aid promised, \$.....

Respectfully submitted,
JESSIE S. GLASS,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CHAPLEAU,
ONT.

It was decided by our Council last year that we pay our fee and keep the same officers as last year and unless anything came up which required the calling of a meeting we would not hold any, but give our time mostly to the other

great need, the Red Cross. Through the year I received a letter from Mrs. Johnstone, Toronto, with an appeal to help in the relief of suffering and distress caused by the occupation of the enemy of so much of the industrial and productive part of France, which we attended to at once; the different appeals given in the churches in town resulted in a special committee being formed of six ladies, two from each congregation. A Flag day was decided on and held on July 14th, 1916, which was successful in raising the sum of \$161.46 toward this great need.

ELIZABETH VICE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF EAST PICTOU, N.S.

The lengthening of this titanic struggle in which our Empire is forced to play such an important part, has caused not only the continuance of all old problems, but the emergence of many new ones, and thus Women's Councils throughout this Dominion find themselves living in times of challenge and test. This is especially true of the East Pictou Local Council, for it lives, moves and has its being in an industrial centre bustling with problems arising from war conditions and that call for immediate solution.

A perusal of the minutes would make manifest that this Council is alive to the responsibilities of its existence and had made an honest effort to grapple with evils that have arisen and have for their strength organized greed of gain.

Quarterly meetings of the whole Society have been held, with stated Executive meetings on all other months. Public meetings have been held as the need demanded. The following are some of the subjects discussed and upon which action has been taken with more or less success:

The standardization of houses, and to secure same the listing of all houses either with abnormally high rent or unfit for habitation from the standpoint of size and sanitation. The housing problem in New Glasgow and Trenton is acute. Excessive population because of munition production makes it possible to rent anything. Our published report so alarmed some of our leading men that it is hoped legislation will be procured whereby conditions may be bettered.

Censorship of moving pictures as outlined by the National Council; Betterment of conditions at the New Glasgow railway station; The fostering of the manufacture and sale of Canadian toys. The establishment of cooking schools under the auspices of the Technical College in Stellarton and Trenton is not yet accomplished. To the Town Council were sent resolutions on the enforcement of all laws on the Statute books, especial emphasis being placed upon the truancy act and cigarette law, on the state of our public schools as regards cleanliness and sanitation; also an earnest appeal to investigate, on behalf of the child, the milk supply in regard to its purity, quality and price. This is still in the hands of an energetic committee with what result cannot be predicted.

Resolutions were sent to the press asking that frosting in cake for public functions be discontinued; That public entertainments in which children were the performers be discouraged; That the principles of the Golden Rule be made prominent during the weeks preceding Christmas by the purchasing public making early purchases, and by employers closing the stores not later than 9 p.m.

Some of our achievements are the following: Procuring of a Detention Home and thus making the establishment of a Juvenile Court in our midst possible. For this Home, we pay annually the sum of \$60.00. The furnishing and upkeep of a room in the Infant's Home, Halifax; for the former we paid \$50.00, the latter \$5.00 annually.

The inauguration of a branch of the League of Honor for women and girls, the object of this League being to band womanhood together to uphold the honor of our Empire and its defenders by prayer, purity and temperance. In unison with Australia and the Motherland, we have arranged to devote the week beginning May 20th to prayer with this great end in view.

The collection of furs for the Italian soldiers; assisting in establishing a Union Jack Club in Trenton for the soldiers quartered there guarding the munition plants; arranging for the weekly entertainment of these soldiers by our affiliated societies; the presentation of a small Union Jack to every household who had sent forth a defender of the Empire, with the entertainment on two occasions of the wives and mothers of soldiers was the contribution made by this Council to what may be specifically called "War-work."

Notwithstanding all these extra activities no war philanthropy has been allowed to lapse. The Charity Committee continues its beneficent work with increasing vigor. The services of the Deaconess are more appreciated year by year. This committee spends annually about \$1,000 and for the raising of a large part of this amount makes itself responsible. The excellence and popularity of the cooking and sewing classes show no wane. School gardens and supervised playgrounds continue, and while their value may not be quite so recognizable in a town as a city where congestion is more apparent, yet the service rendered to the child is by no means negligible.

National service from the feminine side is being prosecuted with vigor by a strong committee. Already one public meeting has been held and arrangements are being made for another. Economy and production are urged most earnestly.

During this year our Council had the unique distinction of a visit from the Honorary Advisory President of the National Council the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair. Her thorough knowledge of all the problems that confront a 20th century woman with her sympathetic and democratic attitude to all classes made her visit at once an inspiration and a delight.

Two new societies have affiliated recently, viz., the W.C.T.U. of Trenton and the Aberdeen Hospital Auxiliary, St. Clairton. We are now a federation of 12 societies, and are encouraged to hope that ere long we will embrace all possible women's and girls' organizations and thus more fittingly bear the name "East Pietou Local Council."

By the generosity of our President, two new life members have been presented this year: Miss Margaret R. Wilson, former Treasurer, and Miss Annie M. Murray, Corresponding Secretary.

Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$.....

Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE M. MURRAY,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF EDMONTON, ALTA.

In presenting the report for the past year, I feel my first words should be of thankfulness that we have been enabled to carry on the work successfully during this time of strife and turmoil.

The year opened bringing with it bereavement to our Secretaries, Mrs. Riddell and Mrs. Muir Edwards—the former, in the death of her son while serving with his regiment in France, and the latter in the loss of her father. Resolutions of sympathy were forwarded them from the Council.

In May, the resignation of Mrs. Edwards, as Recording Secretary, was received, and Mrs. Forbes-Reid was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The total number of societies affiliated at the present time is sixty-three, fourteen having come in during the year.

Instructive addresses were given at the Quarterly meetings, by the following speakers : Mrs. Murphy, on "Our New Franchise and our New Responsibilities"; Rev. W. Simons on "Our Anglo-Saxon Neighbors"; Dr. Jamieson on "Health"; Mr. Harcourt on "City Beautification"; Mrs. Davidson of Calgary on "Rural Free Hospitals."

Excellent reports have been submitted, from time to time, by the committees upon their work.

The following matters were turned over to the Committee on Laws, to be dealt with :

1. The case of a widow with four small children, left without support.
2. An appeal to the Local Council of Women for help to provide a school where children are growing up without any education.
3. That of a young girl serving sentence, because of an unfair trial.

Also the following Acts have been prepared for presentation at the forthcoming Session of the Legislature :

1. "Equal Property Rights."
2. "Venereal Diseases."
3. "Equal Parental Rights."

Resolutions, urging the practice of economy in dress and foods, and the necessity of purchasing "Made in Edmonton" goods, in order that there may be an accumulation of money to carry on the war, were placed on the Agendas, and sent out to the societies as a means of circulation.

In February, the Executive appointed Mrs. Gillespie to the Board of Public Welfare ; and in May a letter was sent to the Secretary of the Royal Alexandra Hospital Board, recommending that Mrs. Melrose be appointed to replace Mr. Rossborough, resigned. The request arrived too late, however, the vacancy having been filled at a previous meeting of the Board.

In March, the Convener of the Committee on Health visited the schools to inquire into the possibility of having separate cloak-rooms for the girls. The Superintendent promised that a satisfactory arrangement would be made.

Requests have come in from outside towns for literature, also speakers to address them on the work of the Local Council. Arrangements are being made to this end.

Early in the year, a letter was received from Lady Aberdeen, urging the holding of Provincial Conferences, whereby two or more Provinces, meeting together in a central place, could discuss the problems that will face us at the close of the war, with a definite and more sympathetic understanding. Some correspondence has taken place to the effect that an invitation has been received from Regina to meet there.

On December 15th, the Executive of the Edmonton Local Council of Women went on record as being opposed to conscription. A resolution from the Montreal Local Council having been sent out by the National Council to all Local Councils in Canada, to be voted on, was submitted to the meeting. An earnest discussion took place, with the result that, on a vote being taken, the resolution was defeated by a large majority.

In conclusion, I should like to tender the thanks to the members of the press, Miss Kells and Miss McKenny, for their kind assistance at various times, and to the officers and members of the Local Council whose kindness and courtesy have made the work so pleasant during my term of office.

Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$

Respectfully submitted,

L. J. FORBES-REID,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF HALIFAX, N.S.

The 22nd year of the Halifax Local Council has been a busy and successful one. The first new undertaking was a Thrift Campaign. With a special view to the saving of waste paper, 40 boxes were placed about the City in which old books, newspapers, cardboard and waste paper were collected, a warehouse secured and arrangements made for its sale. Halifax compared favorably with other cities in amounts collected, though, owing to great distance from paper mills, the money return is not so large. About \$1,000 has been received from its sale. Of this \$700 was used to furnish a verandah ward for returned soldiers suffering from tuberculosis at the Kentville Sanitarium and \$230 to purchase an electrical cabinet for the treatment of nervous and rheumatic patients at the Pine Hill Military Convalescent Hospital. For different branches of war relief the Council has voted \$1,647.88.

In June an appeal was received and accepted from the Secours National. The Women's Council, in conjunction with the I.O.D.E., carries out this work vigorously at the Council. Money and three large shipments of clothing for men, women and children have been sent to France. Another shipment is ready to be sent. A luncheon room for the comfort of the market people has been successfully carried out by the Council, a good nourishing meal is supplied at a low price, and the profits are used for patriotic work. Immigration having ceased, it was decided to use the women's Welcome Hostel as a North End Centre for Red Cross Work. An electric power table was given by Mr. Playton, sewing machines provided, work is given out from this new centre and a large number of ladies meet there in the afternoon and evening for work. The Council, realizing the great need and value of the services of a policewoman, strongly urged upon the City Council the appointment of one and contributes to her salary.

Taking advantage of the Marchioness of Aberdeen's visit to St. John, the Council sent her a cordial invitation to come to Halifax and address the Council. She was the guest of Mrs. C. Archibald on the afternoon of the 28th of December. She was the guest of honor of the Victoria Nurses at the Council House in the afternoon and addressed a large public meeting in the evening on "Conditions After the War." On the 29th visited the Red Cross centres of work in the morning, was entertained at luncheon by the Council at the close of which a most interesting conference was held on "National Service for Women and War-time Economics." In the evening a largely attended but informal reception was held in the Council House, when Council problems and economic questions of the day were discussed, the Council women enjoying this opportunity of meeting their Advisory President.

At a meeting of women called by Mrs. Geo. T. Campbell, of the National Service Committee, on March 23rd, it was decided that the Local Council be asked to appoint a "National Service for Women Committee," with the object of stimulating and organizing women for work during the war, under direction of and in concert with the National Service Committee.

The Council gave financial assistance and oversight to the supervised holiday playgrounds and supplied flower seed for school children's gardens and prizes for the best results. This year, to encourage food production, vegetable seeds will also be supplied and prizes given for the best vegetables.

The Women's Department of the Provincial Exhibition, under the auspices of the Council, was an unqualified success. A fine collection of pictures was loaned by Boston, Toronto and Montreal artists. The well-managed tea-room resulted in a good balance for Council expenses.

Year Books required, 25. Council aid promised, \$30.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLA A. RITCHIE,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF HAMILTON,
ONT.

Before beginning my report I should like to express the regret we all feel that our President, Mrs. Lyle, is compelled to be out of the city for some months. She has always given, to the Council, unsparingly of her time, thought and energy. But we are most fortunate in that Lady Gibson has kindly consented to act as President during Mrs. Lyle's absence, and in her capable hands we can leave all Council matters with confidence.

During the year we have had the pleasure of receiving two new Societies in federation—the Patriotic League and the East End War Relief Association—making a total of forty-one affiliated societies besides individual members.

Last May a memorial was presented to the Provincial Legislature from the Ontario Local Councils with regard to the appointment of women on the Board of Censors for Moving Pictures. It is a matter of regret that up to the present no action has been taken to place women on this Board.

Petitions for the establishment of Homes for mentally defective persons were distributed and largely signed by the citizens. At the convention on this subject Sir Robt. Borden and Dr. Clark both expressed the hope that these homes would be established as the need was urgent. Dr. Clark pointed out the seriousness of the situation and the cost to the country, there being 7,500 of these poor unfortunates in the city of Toronto alone.

In Hamilton the civic authorities were willing, some time ago, to erect such a building, but the abnormal conditions created by the war prevented its being done. The work in connection with this matter has been undertaken by the Women's Health League, one of the most energetic of our affiliated societies.

The question of waste by forest fires has been discussed from time to time through the year, though the measures necessary to stop this loss have not yet been decided upon.

Some discussion has taken place in the Council with reference to the law re the registration of births, which is not observed as it should be.

In the month of October, 1916, a letter was received from Lady Hendrie, asking for the co-operation of the Local Council in regard to a farewell gift to H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught. At Her Royal Highness's request, this was to be a fund for the Prisoners of War. Lady Gibson had charge of this matter in Hamilton and had the happiness of forwarding \$743, which was almost half of the whole amount contributed by the Local Councils of the Dominion.

The Hamilton Local Council of Women, at the quarterly meeting of Nov. 25th, 1916, endorsed the patriotic resolution from the Montreal Council, asking that the Government put the Militia Act into force.

The very grateful thanks of the teachers of the Public Schools are due to this Local Council and to Mrs. Lyle and the committee of ladies for their assistance to the teachers in their efforts to have the maximum salary of women teachers increased.

In addressing the Salary Committee of the Board of Education, Mrs. Lyle and the ladies of her Committee spoke warmly of the work of the teachers in inculcating high principles and in developing patriotism, etc. Last year I was able to state that the establishment of dental clinic was assured. This year I am happy to say that, though some unexpected delay occurred, two free clinics were equipped and opened on Nov. 15th, 1916, and that from that time until Jan. 10th, 1917, over 200 children have had their teeth treated.

Through the kindness of Lady Gibson, the Executive and others of the Council were privileged to meet our Advisory President, Lady Aberdeen, who very informally addressed the ladies on the work of the National Council. She suggested that Provincial Conferences should be held to consider the serious problems that must be faced after the war is over.

Means of reducing the high cost of living, nursing in sparsely settled districts, sanitation of public places and the furtherance of recruiting for the army and navy, were some of the subjects suggested for discussion. Lady Aberdeen was most anxious that the interest be retained of the women, who before the war had done no special work, but who had been untiring in their patriotic activities since August, 1914.

She felt that some means must be used, when peace comes, so that the efforts of these women would not be allowed to lapse, but directed into other useful channels.

Though no formal work for the war has been done by us as a Council, there is scarcely an affiliated society which has not let its primary purpose lie in abeyance or has added to its tasks the work of relief and succor for the defenders of our beloved Canada and the Motherland.

The individual members have not been less active along the same lines.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$.....

MARY WOOD,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF KINGSTON, ONT.

In presenting this report, we are pleased to state that the roll has been increased by the addition of seven more federated societies.

The work of the Council has been most successfully carried on during the year. We have had under our consideration "Better Housing for the Poor," and had a special meeting, addressed by Mr. Thomas Adams, Dominion Adviser on Conservation. Our aim is that, when the war ends, we may make some progress in this direction.

At the request of the Director of National Service, we took up the subject of greater production and appointed a committee, and were successful in starting the project, which has since met with the active interest of the Board of Trade. In conjunction with the Women's Canadian Club we had Dr. Sinclair address the school children and also give a public lecture on "Home Gardens," and already see good results.

We also had a meeting to hear an address from Mrs. Willoughby Cummings on war needs. After a three months' trial, at our expense, we have succeeded in having the police matron permanently appointed and paid by the city, and the police quarters for women improved in sanitation and comfort.

Something has been done for the moral welfare of the city; local and military authorities have been interviewed and safeguards needed in very exceptional cases have been suggested and provided. By permission of the Board of Education, in co-operation with the Humane Society, a framed copy of the Golden Rule has been placed in each school-room in the city.

All our federated societies are trying to meet the demands created by the war, but, notwithstanding extra duties, we took time to assist the Equal Franchise Committee in their work, and now that we have been granted the franchise, it will be in order to undertake an educative campaign to call attention to the duties involved in the possession of the vote.

We cannot close this report without saying that the most interesting event of the year was the meeting in November of the National Executive, which left a lasting impression.

Year Books required, 6. Council aid promised, \$10.

Respectfully submitted,
ELIZABETH WRIGHT,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

The Local Council of Lethbridge has just completed its third year of work and now has nine affiliated societies.

The activities of most of the societies have been along the line of war and Red Cross work during the past year.

Two of the standing committees have been especially active during the year. The Committee on Objectionable Printed Matter has kept close watch of the advertisements of moving picture plays, and has investigated questionable films, with good results.

Owing to the granting of the franchise to the women of Alberta, our Committee on Laws has been interested in studying the laws pertaining to women and children.

The investigation of the Equal Parental Rights Act was allotted by the provincial law committee to the Lethbridge Council. After some study and a conference with legal authority, an amended draft of the law was forwarded to the provincial law committee. Important information on the subject of laws for women was given in an address by Mrs. O. C. Edwards of Macleod, under the auspices of one of our affiliated societies.

Plans are under way to awaken more interest in the Local Council during the coming year.

Council aid promised, \$5.00. Year books required, 20.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. SMITH,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF LONDON, ONT.

The Local Council has been very active in many lines of work under the splendid leadership of its beloved President, Mrs. Boomer. Contributions of money are still being received and sent to the Belgians and Sailors' funds. The Duchess of Connaught's Prisoners Fund, Serbians and others have been remembered, as well as local charities.

The work of federated societies may be outlined as follows :

The Red Cross never ceases, but increases its work ; 3,522 boxes have been sent, valued at \$194,557.98, and the total number of socks, 208,062 since last May ; 20,000 pairs of the socks came in February.

The Canadian Club is having well attended lectures of interest. The Emergency Corps and registration bureau helped in many ways in patriotic work. Women are now working in munition factories. The Daughters of the Empire are increasing in numbers and work. There are now sixteen primary Chapters and the Municipal. \$20,000 in money has been raised and 40,000 articles made. The Secours National was also given \$3,000. The Sanatorium Aid are making provision for caring for many tubercular soldiers. The Music Club is improving and growing in interest every day.

St. John's Ambulance Association is extending its work. No. 4 Nursing Division has sent nurses overseas.

The Victorian Order of Nurses are ministering angels. The Women's Christian Association, Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A. Auxiliary Suffrage, Alma Daughters, and, last but not least, the Women's Institute are advancing in all works for the cause of humanity.

An appeal from the Hon. George Foster, for encouraging the making of toys and other Canadian industries, has met with success. Factories are starting up everywhere and we must encourage them to develop not inferior, but superior articles of commerce.

The exhibits of toys and wools at the Western Fair has awakened an added interest in these articles.

Considering the many calls for money, Mrs. Boomer's Annual Sale was a success.

The works for reform are still needed. The stopping of invitations of young girls to dance halls was one of importance.

Through the quiet intervention of our President, questionable literature was suppressed.

The need of closer examination of immigrants is required. Only a few months ago a very tubercular child was brought here by a soldier's family. The coming immigration is a vital subject to be considered, and the care of the returned soldiers and their families.

The Children's Aid have more than they can attend to, like the old woman in the shoe.

The backyard gardening and women in agriculture is developing an interest under the Presidency of Miss Carling, the Convener of Agriculture for Women.

A resolution to ask the National Council to petition the Government to give lazy and imprisoned men work, where money could be earned to support their wives and families, was passed at the last meeting. No police-powers for women have been given yet.

It was with deep regret that we heard of the resignation of Mrs. Cummings as National Secretary and we sincerely hope she may consent to remain on the Executive.

The Mothers' Club are presenting Bibles to all children leaving the Shelter, and have made arrangements with the manager of the movies to give entertainment suitable for children.

Home economies are being studied by the mothers.

Year Books required, 30. Council Aid promised, \$30. Copies of Woman's Century, 40.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET A. MOORE,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF MACLEOD, ALTA.

The Council was organized on September 29th, 1916, at a meeting called by the Provincial Vice-President, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, for that purpose. Temporary officers were elected to serve until the annual meeting. At a meeting of the Executive, held Nov. 15th, it was decided to make an effort to get two women elected on the School Board. Two were nominated to stand. Some members of the School Board made great efforts to defeat the women candidates. They, however, received 56 per cent. of the votes cast, and would have been elected had not a number of ballots with their names on been spoiled. There were five trustees to be elected and many were ignorant of the fact that there had to be five names on each ballot. Next year we will see that the voters are instructed and that our candidates secure the election.

On Dec. 20th a general meeting was held to consider the report of the Provincial Law Committee in reference to proposed laws to be presented to the Legislature.

The annual meeting was held on Jan. 30th for the election of officers.

We secured a number of signatures to a petition from the Social Service Council of Canada with regard to the age of consent.

Five societies (the fee of which was set at \$1.50 each) have affiliated with the Council.

Number of Year Books required, 4. Council aid promised, \$5.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. VIRTUE,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

As a result of steps taken to organize a Local Council of Women in Medicine Hat, a meeting was held on December 3rd, 1915, at which Mesdames Kent, McBean, Williamson, McLellan, Bellamy, McLaren, Byers and Miss Morrison were present. The Constitution was read, general discussion followed, and it was decided to call a general meeting of all the different organizations of the City on December the 9th for the further consideration of a Woman's Council. It was decided at this meeting to invite Mrs. Edwards of Macleod, Alberta, Provincial Vice-President of the National Council of Women, to come to Medicine Hat and assist in the organization of a Local Council.

Mrs. Edwards visited Medicine Hat March 15th, 1916, and gave an interesting address on the subject of "Women's Service." At the close of this address the election of officers was proceeded with.

Our Executive meets the second Wednesday of each month. We have also planned to have at least three public meetings besides our annual meeting in January.

We have a very active Law Committee of six. They meet every Wednesday to study law and are affiliated with our Provincial Law Committee, which meets four times a year.

Our Objectionable Printed Matter Committee has been drawing the attention of the Library Board to some objectionable books in the Library.

Our Better Protection of Women and Children Committee will act in connection with our Y.W.C.A., Children's Aid Society and Probation Officer.

Our Patriotic Work and Returned Soldiers' Fund Committee is asking for representation on the Patriotic Fund Board, one of our Local Council members, one from I.O.D.E., and one from Red Cross.

Our Public Health Committee is working in connection with our Law Committee for safeguarding of the public health, the compulsory reporting of venereal diseases being one of those things which our Law Committee is striving to bring before our Provincial Legislature through our Provincial Law Committee.

Our W.C.T.U. has always been very active. They took a live interest and did a great deal of work during the Prohibition Campaign; also worked for Votes for Women, looked after the Travellers' Aid work for some years, and have just turned it over to the Y.W.C.A., although promising to support it to a certain extent, and through their efforts, along with other organizations, were successful in having a woman, Mrs. Williamson, elected to the School Board. They also hold Mothers' Meetings.

Of our Y.W.C.A. we are particularly proud, as it has so satisfactorily filled a long felt want in Medicine Hat. The President, Mrs. Smythe, has given valuable time and assistance in making it a success.

We have two Mothers' Clubs in connection with our schools, which have done splendid work for the welfare of the children of the schools with which they are connected; also have done much Red Cross work. Great credit is due these clubs, and also our staff of teachers and our Superintendent, and a live School Board for the efficiency of our schools.

The I.O.D.E. have given flag poles to each of our schools and ever since the war have worked untiringly for comforts for the soldiers in the trenches, and have done everything in a patriotic way that was brought to their notice.

The Red Cross Society, organized since the war began, have worked unceasingly to furnish comforts for the sick and wounded in our hospitals, and have also done much war work that space forbids my mentioning.

Our affiliated societies, through the I.O.D.E., are contributing to "The Prisoners of War Fund."

Our affiliated societies, through the I.O.D.E., are giving on Trafalgar Day contributions to the "British Sailors' Relief Fund." This is taking the form of a tag day.

Our schools had reached a high standard before the war and have still a high standard. We had manual training and technical education, evening class work for all classes needing such instruction, especially the foreign born; also evening classes in domestic science, Saturday night public lectures on important subjects, a thorough course of study in music under a supervisor, and once each year, in May, a musical festival was held. Physical culture, as outlined by the Strathcona Trust Fund, was taken up, a Cadet Corps was organized, and an instructress to take charge of physical culture for girls was procured. An annual Field Day of Sports was also instituted, at which medals and prizes were given. We also had medical inspection of the schools by a lady physician engaged for that purpose, Dr. McEwen of Toronto University being chosen.

Mothers' Clubs were also started to bring the home and school in closer relationship and to give help where help was needed and an attendance officer was procured. We have also a very thorough banking system. Children's banking methods are made to conform to ordinary banking principles.

Art is still receiving a great deal of attention, under Miss Hillman, our Art Supervisor. A full course has been outlined, to include, besides pencil drawings, crayon, crayola, charcoal, brushwork, etc., etc.

We have had to retrench somewhat on account of the war, but hope to carry out our ideal plans in education when peace is once more restored.

Council aid promised, \$..... Year Books required,

JEAN WILLIAMSON,
President.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF MONTREAL, QUE.

The twenty-third year of the Montreal Local Council of Women closes with a roll of 50 Affiliated Societies, 38 Annual Patrons, and 130 Associate Members. Nine regular Executive meetings and one special meeting have been held.

The Council has assisted in various campaigns for patriotic purposes, such as the Canadian Red Cross and Patriotic Fund Joint Campaign, the Belgian Relief Fund, and the Duchess of Connaught's Prisoners of War Fund. In this last campaign it was most encouraging to know that the contribution from the Province of Quebec was the largest of any province, while the city of Montreal was over half the whole provincial contribution.

We have responded to various requests from the Government in regard to National Service, especially in connection with the National Service Cards, the War Savings Certificates and the recruiting work of the Government. A Women's Recruiting Committee of the Council was formed last summer, under the Convenership of Mrs. W. Macnaughton, and many speeches have been made by our members at special meetings to secure recruits for both Navy and Army.

Several delegations have been arranged during the year, two of which were in the interests of prohibition during the war. The first one, to Quebec, was cordially received by Sir Lomer Gouin, while the second interviewed Sir Robert Borden in Ottawa. Though we failed to secure our request, we received some encouragement and hope yet to see our Province adequately protected.

A third delegation, in the interest of women on School Boards, was very kindly received by Sir Lomer Gouin on his visit to Montreal, while a small delegation appeared before the Tramways Commission in order to lay before them the views of the Local Council on this matter of civic interest.

A resolution, asking the Government to enforce conscription, was forwarded by the Montreal Council to the National Council for endorsement. This was referred back to the various Local Councils for consideration, and was finally carried at the next meeting of the National Council.

Our co-operation was asked in the matter of a Baby Welfare Exhibit, held this spring in one of the large departmental stores. Under the auspices of the Council, a Milk Station and Model Nursery was successfully carried on by Miss Phillips, of the Foundling Hospital, an affiliated society. It is hoped that the lectures given may result in the formation of Little Mothers' Clubs. The Milk Station, which has for many years been carried on by the Council, has for the past two years enjoyed the hospitality of the Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital. By mutual agreement the work has this year been taken over entirely by the Foundling Hospital. The Council feels that its work in this direction has aroused public sentiment, with the result that several stations are now operating successfully in the City.

Our President has been invited to attend meetings of various other organizations during the year. Among these may be mentioned those of the Garment Workers' Strike, Criminal Reform, Capital Punishment, Social Service, Patriotic Fund, and Last Post Fund. The number and variety of these meetings is an evidence of the fact that our Council is more and more being recognized as a powerful factor in the daily life of our City.

Year Books required, \$0. Council aid promised, \$50.

Respectfully submitted,

ETHEL M. FISHER,
Hon. Cor. Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF MOOSE JAW, SASK.

This is the first report of the Council, which is barely six months old, being officially organized in November of last year by Mrs. T. J. Bennett of Regina, Provincial Vice-President, in response to an invitation extended by several of the leading women of the City. It has now twenty-five affiliated societies. Eight Executive meetings and ten public meetings have been held, all well attended, and we find very good co-operation. The Equal Franchise League brought in a resolution to the effect that a police woman was needed in the City. It was voted on and passed all the societies, unanimously, and goes before the Police Commission on Saturday. Our President, Mrs. Graham, addressed the Women Grain Growers on the opening day of their convention.

Mrs. Geyser, the Convener of the Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources, had a delegation of representative citizens wait on the City Council with a resolution that the City lots be cultivated for vegetable gardens, the City to do the ploughing. It met with considerable favor, although it is late to start this year. On April 9th, at the invitation of the Local Council, the Hon. G. W. Brown, Ex-Governor of Saskatchewan, addressed a public meeting here on the High Cost of Living. A collection was taken for patriotic purposes.

The local Y.W.C.A. are agitating for a public swimming pool for women and girls, and the Local Council are giving them every support. A public mass meeting of women and girls will be called this week at the City Auditorium, Mrs. Graham in the chair.

Next month, with the aid of the Rev. Hugh Dobson, head of the Social Service Reform in the Methodist Church, and our Committee on Citizenship and Public Health, we are putting on a Babies' Welfare Campaign, for which the City Council has already granted us fifty dollars.

Year Books required, 25. Council aid promised, \$10.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE G. HALSTEAD,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

The year 1916 proved to be a strenuous one for the members of the New Westminster Local Council of Women. Suffrage and prohibition took much time and energy, ordinary Council work developed as usual, and war time patriotic work called so insistently for accomplishment that our ladies have, at times, found it difficult to decide which was most urgent.

It is man's privilege to don his king's uniform and enter the fight, but to the woman comes the awful waiting. That there has been no idle waiting is clearly evidenced by the immense amount of work completed by the various organizations in our city.

Our Council petitioned the Provincial Government to pass a "Lazy Man's Act," whereby a man can be compelled to support his wife and family. Also that a soldier's wife be permitted to use her husband's municipal vote if he be deprived of doing so through being absent overseas. Owing to the peculiar laws existing in British Columbia re child guardianship, whereby the father had all privileges and no responsibility, and the mother had all responsibility and no privileges over their children we petitioned the Government that "Equal Guardianship" be passed. All these petitions have been favorably acted upon.

Our Council endorsed the movement in favor of all retail clerks having a weekly half holiday. This our clerks now have.

We petitioned the City Council to have public swimming pools established in different parts of the city for the benefit of children who cannot either leave the city for their summer holidays or avail themselves of the privileges of the Y.M.C.A. These pools are now being constructed.

We have petitioned the National Council to use its influence in having matrons placed on all passenger trains in Canada.

On "Council Day," we held a very interesting public meeting at which several addresses of real merit were given. One by our Provincial Vice-President on "Council Work," well deserved the marked attention with which it was received. We held a Tag Day for Lady Jellicoe's Fund for comforts for the navy and raised the sum of \$540.37, which amount was forwarded direct to Lady Jellicoe and gratefully acknowledged by her.

We again have the pleasure of our nominee, Mrs. J. R. Gilley, being elected to the City School Board.

We were pleased to avail ourselves of the privilege of adding our share to the Canadian Women's gift to H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught. Her death is deeply regretted by the members of our Council.

Owing to our local Curfew By-law not being entirely satisfactory, curfew has been dispensed with temporarily, until arrangements can be made with a local factory whereby the factory whistle will be used to announce curfew.

In the above I have mentioned only the work that is peculiarly Council work. Either as a Council or as individuals all of our members have given their best effort in any and all patriotic work that has been done in our city. There have been individual pauses caused through the receipt of heartache laden cablegrams, but be it recorded to our bereaved members' everlasting glory, they have steadfastly refused to be less brave than the manly men who could not be content to enjoy home and the company of home folks, while every law of civilization and Christianity was being violated by a war crazy nation.

Number of Year Books required, Council Aid promised, \$.....
Respectfully submitted.

ALICE WISE,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF OLDS, ALTA.

The Olds Local Council of Women was organized on May 23rd by Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Provincial Vice-President. We hold our Executive meetings on the fourth Monday of each month. We have held two public meetings. There are seven affiliated societies, each actively engaged in Red Cross work.

Conveners for five Standing Committees have been named. The Charity Committee distributed much clothing and many Christmas cheer hampers to the wives and mothers of soldiers. Through the War Problem Committee we have given to the Prisoners of War Fund, the Wounded Soldiers' Fund and have given a purse of gold to a returned soldier.

Year Book required, 1. Council aid promised, \$.....

A. M. HUGHES,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF OTTAWA, ONT.

During this year of war and sorrow the women of Canada are following in the footsteps of the women of the suffering nations, who are striving to prepare a better country and preserve a finer manhood and womanhood for the days when the war is over.

The Ottawa Local Council has been keenly interested in all matters making for the betterment of conditions of life, while sharing as well in movements of national welfare.

We are pleased to report ten new Societies have been added to our Council, making a total of 56 societies affiliated therewith.

Aside from those matters especially delegated to Standing Committees, the Local Council has interested itself in various questions of importance, with gratifying results.

As a result of our efforts, a resident Factory Inspector was again appointed to look after our shops and factories.

Two Bills were introduced into the Provincial Legislature at its last session, as a result of the work of the Local Council; the first, an Act to Amend the "House of Refuge Act," passed its second reading; the second, a Bill with Reference to the Ontario Board of Censors of Moving Picture Films, asking that women be appointed to this branch, was thrown out in Committee, on the extraordinary plea that the rejected films exposed for approval before the Board were of such a nature that they could not be seen by men and women conjointly.

The Council has presented to the Municipal Council the urgent need of an Industrial Farm for Ottawa.

The Civic Improvement League, which was organized by the Public Health Committee of the Local Council of Women, has been co-operating with the Local Council and endeavoring to secure a Prison Farm for women.

The Local Council has become definitely connected with the Soldiers' Aid Commission through the appointment of the President as a member of the Commission. The Council has furnished a room in the Headquarters of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, and has assisted in raising funds for its maintenance. A Special Committee of the Local Council assists the City Council in the monthly entertainment of returned soldiers.

During the past year the Local Council has twice had the pleasure of entertaining the National Executive.

The Council was honored by the presence of the Marchioness of Aberdeen. On both occasions the Local Council entertained the Marchioness of Aberdeen and the National Executive to luncheon.

During the year the Council was fortunate in hearing addresses from Mr. Horace Shaver on "Neighborhood Social Service"; from Mr. Elford on "The Care and Selection of Poultry"; Mr. Bennett, M.P., Director-General of National Service, on "National Registration"; and Mr. Best on "The Work of the Soldiers' Aid Commission."

As a result of a discussion on the High Cost of Living, a public meeting was called for October 25th, at which a resolution was passed asking the Dominion Government for the appointment of a permanent Commission to deal with the production, transportation and sale of the necessities of life, and suggesting an investigation of cold storage plants and possible combines for the restraint of trade. At the meeting a resolution was also passed asking the Dominion Government that the prohibition be taken off oleomargarine.

The Council placed itself on record in favor of registration of men and women for National Service, and also in favor of discontinuance of the use of ice-cream, in order that milk and cream may be freed for the manufacture of butter and cheese.

The Eastern Division of the Women's Institutes held their annual meeting in Ottawa, at which the address of welcome was given by Mrs. McLeod Stewart, a Vice-President of the Council.

The Local Council has sent to the Annual Meeting resolutions re abattoir, and milk by-laws, amendments to the resolutions re Immigration and Military Service, the alteration of name of Playgrounds Committee, and abolition of Nursing Committee, also one asking for standardization of sizes and weight of canned goods, and an emergency resolution for the Sub-Executive meeting, desiring them to ask the Dominion Government to institute food rationing as soon as possible.

The work of the Committees may be summarized as follows :

The Committee on Equal Moral Standards was able to prevent the continuance of objectionable plays at local theatres. The Committee also became the guardian, for the time being, of three girls on trial for a very serious charge. They petitioned the Court for the establishment of a separate court for women, and succeeded in obtaining the promise that the Court would be cleared before women's cases were tried, and that representatives of the Local Council might attend the trial of women's cases and render what friendly assistance they could to those accused.

The Committee on Education has been working to procure social centres for men. The Civic Improvement League at our request, has taken up the matter and has already opened one Social Centre in Dalhousie Ward.

The Committee on Conservation has done much to preserve the trees and the beauty spots of the City.

The Committee on the Care of Mental Defectives succeeded, with the aid of the Men's Committee, in having established a Psychiatric Clinic at the Detention Home and another recently by Municipal grant at the Protestant General Hospital.

The Committee on Objectionable Printed Matter has had objectionable books removed from sale at certain shops. It also reported on very objectionable shows at the Midway at the Exhibition, with the result that an appeal was made to eliminate this style of show and to appoint a woman on the Exhibition Committee.

The Committee on Playgrounds has worked in conjunction with the Civic Playgrounds Association. Three thousand dollars was voted by the City Council for playground activities. Six playgrounds were operated during the summer, swimming pools were also opened and swimming was taught. The City opened two free rinks for the children of the City. At the canal open-air rink the Local Council operated a refreshment booth with a committee in charge.

The Public Health Committee was instrumental in forming the Civic Improvement League; it distributed 4,000 pledge cards amongst the school children for clean-up week; it distributed seeds kindly donated, with the idea of fostering the cultivation of garden plots; it appealed to the Anti-Tuberculosis Society to investigate the housing of the soldiers at Landsdowne Park, with a view to making the conditions more healthy; and is making an effort to have the Act relating to the Municipal abattoirs so amended as to permit each municipality to control the slaughter and inspection of all meat sold in that Municipality.

In addition it contributed articles in the newspapers on the subject of the smoke nuisance, child welfare, Ottawa Federal District, commission form of government, the fly menace, and garden plots.

A small deputation from the Local Council accompanied a deputation from the Montreal Local Council to the Dominion Government on the subject of Dominion Prohibition.

The foregoing summary of the operations of the Ottawa Local Council during the past year shows that its work is thoroughly patriotic in character, inasmuch as, in conjunction with the other Local Councils throughout the Dominion, it aids in every movement making for better and cleaner civic and national life.

Year Books required, 35. Council aid, \$50.

MARY B. FRASER,

Hon. Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF PETERBORO, ONT.

During the year 1916-17 the Peterboro Council has tried holding monthly meetings which were open to all women instead of the Executive Committee meetings as heretofore. This was done so that all women interested in the Council's work might attend the meetings and benefit in the discussion, although the vote, of course, was restricted to regular members of the Executive. The conveners of the different standing committees took charge of the meetings in turn and the meetings proved to be very helpful.

The Mothers' Club had one meeting which was devoted to their special work and had for their speaker Dr. Carolyn Brown, one of the two women members of the Toronto Board of Education. Another meeting was in

charge of the Household and Economics Committee, and its convener, Miss Ferguson, gave a splendid address on "Thrift in Wartime."

The Council supported two supervised playgrounds last summer and were largely instrumental in forming a Playgrounds Association, which will assume the responsibility for the work until the Board of Education can be induced to take it over. Money was raised for the playgrounds by selling carnations for Mothers' Day and by house to house canvass for rags and waste paper, but this year the school children are going to help us in this latter undertaking.

The Council joined with a large number of prominent citizens in petitioning the City Council to establish public bathing facilities, of which Peterboro is sadly in need. We failed to get them this year but we intend to try again next year, and we hope with better luck.

Number of Year Books, 6. Council aid, \$5.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. E. STEVENSON.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

This Council was only organized in February last by Mrs. McWilliams, President of the Local Council of Winnipeg. There are now twenty-three societies federated, which represents a membership of 1,049.

Council aid promised, \$10. Year Books required, 25.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET H. TAYLOR,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

The Prince Albert Local Council was organized November 22nd, 1916, by Mrs. Bennett, Regina, Provincial Vice-President and organizer, and may be said to be still in the formation period.

At our second Council meeting the matter of Patriotic Gardening was discussed and four prizes in gold were offered to the boys and girls of the city whose gardens will be under the supervision of a committee during the summer.

The Committee on the Suppression of Objectionable Printed Matter have given much attention to suitable picture shows for the children and have secured the co-operation of the manager of the leading picture house of the city.

Owing to the financial difficulties of various churches and the pressing demand of war work occupying the attention of our women, there are as yet comparatively few women who can devote much time to the Council work. Those, however, who have identified themselves are enthusiastic workers and are hoping that the Council will eventually mean much to the community.

Council Aid promised, \$10.00 ; Year Books required, 20.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHAN WILSON,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF RED DEER, ALTA.

The Red Deer Local Council was organized March 31st, 1916, by Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Provincial Vice-President for Alberta, at a public meeting held in the City Hall and presided over by the Mayor.

During the year seven executives and three general meetings were held, including the annual meeting. Eleven societies affiliated.

Conveners were appointed for the Law and the Health Committees : the Law Committee did its required work, but the Health Committee suffered from the removal from town of successive conveners.

The Council held a large Auction Sale on Trafalgar Day, Oct. 21st, which netted \$1,098.19. Out of this, 412 Christmas boxes were sent to our soldiers overseas, and most of the balance divided between the various war and relief funds.

Council aid promised, \$..... Year Books required,

Respectfully submitted,

MAMIE HARTT MOYES,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF REGINA, SASK.

The women who compose the Council have all been working very hard in other Societies—such as the Red Cross and I.O.D.E. However, the Council has done some patriotic work officially. Last winter our affiliated Societies took a day each in rotation to supply the 68th Battalion Hospital with delicacies not furnished by the authorities. Each Society also furnished at least the price of one bag of flour to the Belgian Relief. In the spring we co-operated with the Municipal I.O.D.E. in forming a Ladies' Auxiliary to the 195th Battalion, and just a few weeks ago we opened a Registration Office during a special recruiting campaign of the 249th Battalion to enable women and girls willing and able to take the places of men for the duration of war, to register. We had seventy-one applicants who registered for one hundred and ninety-six posts. Re National Service—our Council placed itself on record as being ready and willing to do our part at this critical time.

The President of the Local Council was one of the half-dozen women, who, on St. Valentine's Day, petitioned the Provincial Government for equal franchise, which has since been granted. We petitioned the Provincial Government to amend the Municipal Act so that all Private Hospitals, Maternity Homes, and Infants' Homes be licensed by the Municipality. This was passed last session. We took up the matter of allowances for mothers with the Minister of Municipal Affairs, and the Commissioner of Public Health, who were in sympathy, but thought no legislation should be brought forward till after the war. We were assured that whenever a mother from a rural district was unable to keep her child and nurse it, on account of poverty, they would assist her for four months, thus ensuring the baby a good start. One case of an unmarried mother we have brought to their notice, and she is being paid 50 cents a day for four months. We have placed the mother and child in a home where board and lodging is given for help with the housework.

The Girls' Home Committee, under the able leadership of Mrs. R. N. Kelly, is doing an excellent work. They have Dr. Dymond as Matron, and have at present six girls in the Home. They have just moved to much-needed larger quarters.

This report would not be complete without a short description of the Babies' Welfare Home, under the guidance of Mrs. Norman MacMurchy. The average number of babies in residence per week is twelve. There have been as many as sixteen in the Home. The staff consists of Matron (trained nurse), night nurse and general help, who is a Government Ward.

The Mayor was asked for a curfew by-law that would prevent children under fourteen being on the streets after nine. This was handed to the Police

Commissioner, and has not since been heard of. We have asked the city Council to appoint a woman on the Library Board; to make it illegal for women to attend temperance bars in hotels; and that all drivers of liveries should have licenses from the city. We are planning to present a petition to the Dominion Government for better medical inspection at Canadian ports and before leaving the immigrant's home port.

The Educational and Citizenship Committee are arranging to have prominent speakers address the Council. Hon. G. W. Brown has already addressed it on "Restriction of Free Markets."

Our minor activities have been varied. Members visited the schools on Empire Day; an appeal was made urging the purchase of made-in-Canada toys; arrangements were made for the old records of the Local Council to be placed in the Public Library; an invalid chair with memorial tablet to Mrs. Ross was presented to St. Chad's; Miss MacLachlan's appointment as Superintendent of Neglected Children was petitioned for, and appreciation expressed when it was made. We have done what we could towards making the Woman's Century known and more widely circulated.

This Local Council was instrumental in securing a shortening of the sentence imposed upon a colored woman, as we considered the ends of justice had been sufficiently met. Last June we co-operated with Rev. Mr. Dobson during Babies' Welfare Week. This year the Welfare Week is the second week in May.

Several changes have taken place on the executive during the year. In the spring, the President, Mrs. Robson, left the city, and her duties have been taken by Mrs. Peverett, First Vice-President, and Mrs. Abbott, Second Vice-President. Regret was felt at Mrs. Robson's going from town, and a gift of flowers was offered in token that her services had been appreciated. Mrs. McAra resigned from the Chairmanship of the Citizenship Committee, and Miss Miles from the Press Committee. The respective vacancies were filled by Mrs. Omand and Miss Moore. Mrs. H. A. Couse resigned in April from the Treasurership, and Mrs. A. N. Hardy was appointed to fill her place. In September the death of Mrs. Couse came as a shock to the Council, and a message of sympathy was sent to Mr. Couse.

Addresses that have been given before this Council during the year were: Mrs. Gordon Wright's on "Woman's Kingdom and the Straight Path to It"; Dr. Norman F. Black's on Education; and Supt. Nivins' on the work of the Special Class at the Victoria School. A public lecture on National Service, given by Mrs. Pankhurst, was arranged by the Council. It was given in the Metropolitan Church on June 21st, His Worship the Mayor, presiding. The receipts were \$488.00—the Council dividing its share equally among the Patriotic Fund, Returned Soldiers, and Red Cross. An additional collection of \$160.00 was taken for a Babies' Home in London.

The Local Council gave recognition and encouragement to the Settlement House established by the Methodist W.M.S. by lending its patronage to the lecture given by Mrs. McClung for that institution, at which the receipts were \$190.00, and by urging attendance at the house-warming.

We are very gratified that Miss Jean Brown, Convener of Committee for Supervision of Playgrounds, has been appointed Directress of School Hygiene for the Province.

The L.C.W. was represented on the Civic Approvals Committee by the President, and the Finance Committee of the Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League by Mrs. Reynolds, and on the Provincial Red Cross Executive by Mrs. T. B. Patton. The Council assisted the Alexandra Club with Violet Day, and provided half-a-dozen captains for the British Red Cross tag day.

Council aid, \$10.00. Year Books required, 46.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EVELYN ROBERTS BROWN,

Honorary Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF RENFREW,
ONT.

Our Council during the past year has taken an active part in all Local Charities, beside assisting in all war work. At Christmas we sent three hundred Christmas parcels to the soldiers, nurses and doctors from Renfrew and its vicinity, as well as comforts to the members of the 240th, our Local Battalion.

We have a very efficient nursing committee, which has done and is doing very active work in placing nurses at the disposal of those in moderate circumstances.

At present we are much interested in the Thrift Campaign and in Back Yard Gardening.

Council aid, \$15. Number of Year Books, 6.

ELIZABETH McANDREW,

President.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF ST. JOHN, N.B.

We have in affiliation twenty-three very active societies, with the prospect of several more coming in at our next meeting. Although several societies have disbanded during these strenuous war times and others have withdrawn, these new societies, organized to meet the needs of the day, having come into our Council, have brought new life and new energy and we all feel that the coming year will be a very busy, prosperous one.

It was with deepest regret that Mrs. T. H. Bullock's resignation as President was accepted and sincere sympathy was extended to her by the Council on account of her illness. This was at the beginning of the year and since then the Presidency has been ably filled by Miss Grace W. Leavitt, First Vice-President.

We were fortunate last winter in having with us the founder of our Council, Lady Aberdeen, who gave us much help and encouragement at our meeting on January 4th. As Lady Aberdeen called the roll and the various societies responded with verbal reports, some very important facts were brought forth, and the real value of the Women's Council was ably demonstrated. Lady Aberdeen urged that, although the gigantic business of war work was rightly taking so much of our time, we must not forget that the problems of after the war should also be dealt with to-day. She also asked that an effort be made to draw every society in our city into the Council, especially the younger ones, as every Council needed their enthusiasm and strength.

The Council has been very energetic in the past, supplying our City with its first ambulance, its first patrol wagon, its first police matron, sending relief to fire-stricken towns, furs to France and doing very many other deeds too numerous to mention.

At the meeting in December definite action was taken in regard to the high cost of living and ice cream was voted a luxury that should be dispensed with during the war. A petition was presented from Peterboro to allow the manufacture of oleomargarine and the sale of skimmed milk, billed as such, and was strongly opposed by the Dairy interests.

The matter of training the mentally deficient children in our schools has been brought up many times and we are making an effort to have auxiliary classes for their benefit.

At the October meeting it was decided to take a week at the canteen at the Soldiers' Club. Although this was eventually given up, Mrs. D. McLellan, Convener of this Committee, personally collected \$54 for this fund, \$25 of which was given by one of our youngest societies—the Field Comforts Association of West St. John.

At the meeting in January Mrs. Burlington Ham, National Emigration Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., gave a very helpful address and clearly defined the work of the Travellers' Aid and explained how it could be more successfully carried on in our City. During the discussion that followed, it was proposed that the Council take over this work, but no definite action has yet been taken in regard to it. This work, with many other reforms, will doubtless come into our Council work during the coming year.

Number of Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$.....

Respectfully submitted,

MAUD CRISP ESTEY,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF SARNIA, ONT.

During the year 1916, we have held nine regular monthly meetings and one special meeting; 30 societies affiliated during the year. While our own activities and those of the affiliated societies have been largely along the line of Red Cross and Patriotic work we are glad to report. The Social Service Committee still continues doing good work, and many people encouraged and helped. The Public Health Nurse (who combines with this the duties of School Nurse) is being better understood and appreciated. Centrally located rooms were rented some time ago which are used by the different Committees and the Shamrock Club of Girls, who meet weekly to do Red Cross and other work and also enjoy a social time. It is hoped these rooms may develop into a regular organized Y.W.C.A. in the near future, committees having already been formed to secure memberships, and much interest shown in the work. The Parent Teachers' Clubs are doing a splendid work in connection with the schools. Playgrounds, tennis courts and open skating rinks for the use of teachers and scholars are the outcome of these clubs.

Inaugurated by the Council in November, 1915, the War Relief Committee has been doing noble work, having raised \$1,352 their first year. In addition to this they shipped 47 bales and boxes to the war sufferers in Northern France, Belgium, Italy and Servia, and have sent donations of money to the blind soldiers in France and England, the Christian sufferers in Armenia, and also to Belgium and Servia.

The Rest Room established by this Council is in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise and has filled a long felt want in our city, the receipts last year trebled the former year.

The Red Cross Society, which is the outcome of a Committee formed by the Local Council in August, 1914, has accomplished much work. During the past year 73 bales and 27 boxes of supplies were shipped to Toronto, many hundred pounds of wool knitted into socks for the hospitals and the men at the front. \$5,000 in money was raised exclusively for Red Cross work, which about equalled the amount raised for the previous year.

The following important subjects have been considered and discussed during the year: The enforcement of the "Curfew"; the care of defective children and the feeble-minded; Equal Moral Standard; the suppression of undesirable motion picture films; Equal Franchise; the safeguarding of our young girls; and it is hoped when the war is ended our best thought and attention will be given to considering the above and other matters of equal importance for the benefit and uplift of our city.

Year Books required, 8. Council aid promised, \$.....

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA H. MCGIBBON,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF SASKATOON, SASK.

The Saskatoon Local Council, being so recently organized, has only begun to make history.

At the first regular meeting of the Council, held on January 5th of this year, there were seventeen societies represented. This number has increased to forty-two affiliated societies and there is one individual member.

For the present year it is the intention of the Council to appoint Standing Committees as the occasion arises, rather than to have several inactive committees without definite aims. In keeping with this policy, three Standing Committees were appointed,—Immigration, Education and Laws for Women and Children. These Committees are actively engaged in the work for which they were organized.

Three special Committees were also appointed: a Committee on Constitution, a Committee to enquire into the advisability of appointing a Policewoman on the local police force, and a Committee to enquire into and report upon the desirability of establishing a Provincial Industrial Institution for the care of delinquent women and girls.

The work of the Special Committees is completed. The Committee on Constitution recommended minor amendments to the Constitution to suit local requirements. The Committee on Policewoman decided that, though there is need of a worker among young women in the danger zone, a policewoman would be hampered by the police regulations and therefore such an appointment is not advisable.

The Committee on Industrial Home inquiry recommended that a memorial be sent to the Provincial Government, asking that an institution for the care of delinquent women and girls be established. The Committee was empowered to draft a Memorial to be submitted to the National Executive for their approval.

Recognizing the value of the "Woman's Century," a secretary was appointed to take charge of the subscription list.

It is anticipated that much benefit to the Council will be derived from the attendance of the President, Mrs. Walter C. Murray, at the annual meeting of the National Council in Winnipeg.

Promised Council aid, \$5. Year Books required, 30.

Respectfully submitted,

ISA IRVINE,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF TIMISKAMING, ONT.

The Timiskaming Local Council has done very little except war work this year, as that pressing need has taken precedence of all other work. The Field Comforts Society, organized under the Haileybury Branch, has proved a very good organization, and is now sending each month money and socks to the Toronto Branch, as well as looking after those at the front from this locality.

The Soldiers' Wives Club of Cobalt, also the outcome of the Local Council, is a large and flourishing Club, under the able leadership of Mrs. R. P. Rogers.

The waste-paper campaign has just been brought to a successful close, and has given a generous cheque toward field comforts.

The children's school competitions are going along, and, it is to be hoped, will be as successful as last year; also Arbor Day.

The children's gardens have been handed over to the Horticultural Society. As the question of production has been so strongly urged, the Local Council has started a series of lectures for both children and adults, on gardening.

The Local Council asked the mayor and town council to call a public meeting to advocate the planting of vacant lots to increase production. This was done and the lots are being given out.

Very enthusiastic meetings have been held in Cobalt and Haileybury to discuss the franchise, and both towns have decided that the study of politics is necessary before women can use the vote with power. With this end in view study clubs are being organized and Canadian history is the subject chosen.

Council aid promised, \$..... Year books required,

Respectfully submitted,

IRMA A. HENROTIN,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF TORONTO, ONT.

Since the last report to the National Council, the Toronto Local Council has added to its federated societies : The Hebrew Ladies' Maternity Aid ; Home and School Club ; Weston Sanitarium Club ; Suffragists' War Auxiliary ; Public Health Nurses, Dept. of Health ; Rosedale Travel Club ; Big Sister Association ; Samaritan Club ; Nursing Division, St. John's Ambulance Corps ; also the following have become Life Members : Mrs. Robt. Glasgow, Mrs. Daniel Lambe, Mrs. E. J. Powell, Mrs. F. Jacobs, Mrs. S. Harris, Mrs. T. Runciman.

The retirement of Mrs. Gurnett from the office of Recording Secretary, owing to pressure of other work, was regretfully accepted. Mrs. Gurnett's many years of faithful work were much appreciated by the members, and a purse of gold and bouquet of flowers were presented to her.

Upon the same occasion flowers were presented to Mrs. Cooke upon her retirement from the office of Affiliation Secretary.

The activities of the Council still continue, despite the special war work each federated society is engaged in, and could this work be given a money value apart from the self-sacrifices involved, we would hand down to posterity a record worthy of the troublous times in which we live, worthy of Canadian women who are living up to the highest traditions of the British Empire. This work has received recognition and approval from leaders of men and one could almost think the unexpected granting of the franchise was brought about by the magnificent way in which women rallied to the call for help for our men at the front.

The Sub-Committee "Big Sister" has now become an Association, doing wonderful work amongst the young girls who appear in the Juvenile Court by giving a helping hand and word of encouragement to many a discouraged girl.

It is most gratifying to hear from the court visitors that since prohibition has come into force there are so few women in court that the regular visitors from the Equal Moral Standard Committee could be discontinued.

The scheme for Mothers' Pensions, referred to in the last Year Book, has been carried on since 1914 by private subscription and has proved so satisfactory that Mr. Rowell, the leader of the Liberal Party in Ontario, is giving the subject the most serious consideration and, in addition, the Advisory Committee of the Liberal Association for Canada has framed a bill to cover this subject.

The question of the care of the feeble-minded for so many years, an active one in this Council and of late years one to which our President has devoted a great deal of her time and energy, appears to have assumed a tangible solution. A large deputation of influential citizens under the auspices of the

Toronto Branch of the Provincial Association for the care of the feeble-minded, waited upon the City Council and Board of Education to present a plan for the care of feeble-minded children. This plan was accepted and it is to be hoped in the near future that adequate provision will be made for these unfortunates. Upon this occasion our President, Mrs. A. M. Huestis, was one of the three speakers.

The Women's Industrial Farm has proved its value as a moral sanitarium by the hand word of the inmates, some of which was recently exhibited at a Council meeting. The workers are privileged to make money by the sale of these articles, which consist of embroidery, crochet, knitting, etc., showing the influence of their new environment.

The Attorney-General was approached by this Council re suppression of houses of prostitution in Toronto and kindred subjects.

We are pleased to state that through the publicity given to the efforts of this Council regarding the Midway at the Canadian National Exhibition, some of the objectionable features have been eliminated and, as a result of this agitation, the Dominion Government has forbidden the entrance of monstrosities and other undesirables into Canada.

The Sub-Committee "Housing" has been made a Standing Committee and it is with great pleasure and pride the Toronto Council announces that its Housing Scheme for Business Women is proving most successful. The financial obligations are being met and all apartments occupied; teachers, stenographers, etc., appreciate the home-like surroundings where heat, hot water and all modern comforts may be had at a nominal rent.

This scheme is being copied by several large American cities and many letters of enquiry are received.

The Convener of the Made-in-Canada Committee continues to gather information which will prove of inestimable value when the period of "reconstruction" after the war is reached.

As the work of the Committee on Objectionable Printed Matter is so closely interwoven with that of the Equal Moral Standard Committee, it was decided to merge these two Committees into one.

After many years of splendid work in this Council as Convener of the Education Committee, Mrs. A. C. Courtice has resigned her convenership, owing to her election as a member of the Board of Education. Toronto now boasts of two women members of that Board.

Special committees at various times were appointed to secure information on : The presence of large numbers of Canadian women in England ; To visit the School Board re continuance of Forest Schools ; Re the appointment of a woman inspector in the schools ; The teaching of Agriculture in schools. Congratulations were tendered the School Board upon its proposal to adopt a system of cadet training in the schools. The transfer of medical inspection in the schools from the Board of Education to the Department of Health was heartily endorsed by the Council.

The Citizenship Committee has been reorganized and, under the convenership of Miss Constance Boulton, has plans for systematic study of citizenship, in order to respond with intelligence to the new duties entailed by the granting of the franchise to women.

In order to increase our finances the following entertainments were held under the direction of the Finance Committee : Operas—The Golden Age ; The Private Secretary ; Australian Cadet Concert ; Miss Hope Morgan's Concert ; Cake Sale ; Tea Room at the Ideal Home Show in the Arena ; also a Tea Room was operated in the down-town district for some weeks.

The appeal for the Duchess of Connaught Prisoners of War Fund was responded to by the majority of federated societies sending contributions direct to headquarters.

In response to an appeal (endorsed by Her Royal Highness the late Duchess of Connaught) for furs for the Italian soldiers, from our Advisory President, a special committee was formed and a splendid collection sent to St. John.

Members attended the 15th Canadian Annual Conference of Charities and Correction held in Toronto, and the Conference of Civic Improvement League of Canada, held in Ottawa, when Mrs. Robert Glasgow was our representative.

The appointment of Mrs. Huestis as President of the Women's Emergency Corps of Military Division No. 2 was the occasion of a resolution of gratification and pleasure at one of our meetings.

Could the work of individual members for Red Cross be mentioned, a book might be written.

In the autumn of 1915 the annual meeting of the National Council was held in Toronto, when the Advisory President, who was the guest of this Council, attended all the sessions. During the eight days of meeting the delegates were entertained at luncheon by various ladies and federated societies. Lady Hendrie kindly gave a reception; Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt generously opened their house for a reception and musicale. The Mayor and City of Toronto also tendered a luncheon to our distinguished guests.

Many letters of sympathy have been written, the grim reaper claiming young and old, those at home as well as at the battle front. Each year our original membership grows less and it is with deepest regret we record the death of Miss H. M. Hill, who was an officer and interested worker since the formation of this Council, endeared herself in the hearts of many, whose life seemed hallowed by an inner consciousness of the Infinite, and whose last days made one understand this charming gentlewoman had always "stood close to the open gates of Paradise."

Council aid promised, \$50. Number of Year Books required, 50.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. LOUISE IRVINE,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF TRURO, N.S.

In presenting our report of the Local Council for the past year, we are glad to say, that the work of the Council has gone steadily forward, and is ever obtaining a surer and deeper hold upon our community. It has been prominent in patriotic and relief work, and at the same time maintained its interest in everything that makes for the betterment of our town.

Early in the New Year, it was our pleasure and privilege as a Council, to welcome to our town, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, who was visiting our Province, the guest of Miss Carmichael, Provincial Vice-President for Nova Scotia. After an informal dinner at the Learment Hotel, tendered by the Executive of our Local Council, the Marchioness addressed a large public meeting in Academy Hall.

During the year four public meetings, including the Annual Meeting, and two Executive meetings have been held. Our different committees for the most part have been unusually active. The Play-Grounds Committee report that two play-grounds were kept open daily throughout the summer months, in charge of competent teachers, and the attendance and conduct was excellent. The Agricultural Committee were much encouraged with their flower and vegetable show, held last September, and are enthusiastic over plans for this year to broaden their work in different ways. A committee from the Canadian Club have decided to co-operate with this committee and are contributing funds to encourage vegetable gardening in the town,

The Patriotic Committee has been very active,—weekly teas have been held all through the winter months, and have netted a substantial sum to our funds for soldiers' comforts. The National Service Cards for the town of Truro were distributed and collected again by this Committee with such good results that the Provincial Director, Mr. George S. Campbell of Halifax, complimented our President upon the work done—\$100 was donated to Military Y.M.C.A. work in France; \$120 to the Belgian Relief Fund; \$50 to the "Prisoners of War" Fund; and \$50 to the local Y.M.C.A., for patriotic purposes. About 600 lunch boxes were provided when the 106th Battalion left our town, and flowers were sent to sick soldiers in hospitals; socks were given to the Christmas boxes for the 193rd Regiment, and about 200 "Personal Property" bags, and a quantity of socks were donated to the Red Cross for the soldiers overseas.

The Relief and Frugality Committees have been combined, and are now engaged in a waste-paper campaign, whereby the saving of rags and old papers which have been going to waste, can be readily disposed of, to such advantage, as will mean help to the paper industry, and funds to be used for patriotic purposes.

At our annual meeting held a short time ago, a most eloquent and forceful address was given by Miss Strothard, Superintendent of the Maritime Home for Delinquent Girls. Miss Strothard made an earnest plea for more activity on the part of individuals to inspect the present conditions of the poor in our midst, and for the children in these districts, a special plea was made, who, on account of the wretched housing conditions prevailing, and the poverty of a considerable proportion of the people, have literally no chance.

Our Council regrets very much the loss by death of Mrs. George Campbell, a valued member of our Executive, and also of Miss Florence Johnson, who was ever an active and willing worker.

Council aid promised, \$5.00. For present year's needs, \$15.00. Year Books required, 12.

Respectfully submitted,

L. H. DICKIE,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF VANCOUVER B.C.

Vancouver Local Council of Women chose Mrs. W. H. Griffin again for President this year; she, it will be remembered, served for two terms several years ago, and we are glad to have her at the head of our organization again.

During the past year we have again taken up the "Better Babies" work, and over one thousand children passed through our Committee's hands during the Industrial Exhibition.

In conjunction with the Rotary Club, we are working on a civic centre scheme for our city.

We have requested that a Woman Health Inspector be added to the city offices, and have every prospect of seeing our wish gratified.

Together with our W.C.T.U., we have endorsed the passing of Prohibition for British Columbia.

We have co-operated with our city council in dealing with the serious question of the high cost of living.

The National Service Cards, as sent out by the Dominion Government, were taken up by our Council as an individual patriotic service by our members.

We have a representative on the Canadian Patriotic Fund in Vancouver, and a Governor on the General Hospital Board, also delegates to the Social Service Council of Vancouver.

During the year we have helped on the Russian tag day, the tag day for the Women's Patriotic Guild, the Sailors' Naval tag day, and the Prisoners-of-War Fund for H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught's gift from the Canadian women.

At one of our general meetings we had Mr. Plant, city bakery inspector, give a lecture on the making of home-made bread.

We have again endorsed the Woman's Century as the organ of our Council.

In co-operation with the Women's Canadian Club, we held a monster mass meeting in the Orpheum Theatre at which the Hon. George E. Foster spoke, and a goodly sum was raised for the socks for soldiers.

New Societies affiliated with us have been : Ward Five Women's Forum, Kindergarten Association, Kerrisdale Methodist Ladies' Aid and Women's New Era League.

Our yearly purchase of shares in the Vancouver Women's Building was made possible by a military tea held in Lester Court, and by the sale of the beautiful Limerick lace handkerchief donated by the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, for that purpose.

Money for the year's work was raised as usual largely through our tea rooms at the Exhibition last August.

With the Women's University Club, we have recommended that the wealth of our country be conscripted before the man power.

We have helped with the outfitting of the Little Mothers' League, and are now busy doing our bit toward the furnishing of the Military Hospital being established in our city.

Wherever possible we have given our influence toward Woman Suffrage, and have had the satisfaction of having the vote given to us here in British Columbia. We have voted in favor of the federation of the National Council of Women with the Social Service Councils of Canada.

Women janitors in our city schools have been endorsed by this Council.

Quite recently we endorsed a resolution from the South Vancouver Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives' and Mothers' Associations, requesting the Government to enforce conscription at once and so help our boys to end this war.

Our Mayoress, Mrs. Malcolm McBaeth, and Mrs. W. W. deB. Farris, wife of a local M.P., have become Annual Patrons this year.

We sent a good representation to the Provincial Conference held at Victoria, and sent three speakers from our Council.

Year Books required, 25. Council aid promised, \$30.

Respectfully submitted,

ETHEL G. CODY STODDARD,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF VERNON, MAN.

A Committee of the Local Council was appointed to co-operate with the City Council in beautifying the Cemetery. The members raised \$130.00 and the City Council was induced to grant \$500.00.

Last June the Local Council met with the Camp Y.M.C.A. Secretaries and volunteered to assist in the military camp whenever called upon. We donated \$5.00 to help furnish the canteen.

Our Branch Association, the Sunshine Society, reported supplying clothes and groceries valued at \$1,000.00.

We sent a man to Minneapolis to have an artificial limb fitted at a cost of \$175.00. We also sent one girl of fifteen years old to a Rescue Home and took six girls out of undesirable positions and fitted them for better places. We arranged for the adoption of two babies and for seven babies cared for in

homes. Seven families and twenty-nine children were assisted by this Council. We further arranged to put eight children in a Children's Aid Society Home, Vancouver.

Bishop Doull addressed the annual meeting regarding Bible Reading in the schools, advocating a text and an allotted time for the study. He urged the Council to take this matter up with its affiliated Societies and be ready to act.

Council aid promised. —. Year Books required, 6.

GERTRUDE STANTON WELDON,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF VICTORIA, B.C.

The new year of the Council opened last March with the affiliation of the 53rd Society, "Queen of the Island" Lodge, Loyal Orange Benevolent Association; in April, the West Saanich Women's Institute joined; in June, the "W.A. to the Social Service Commission," the "Rockland Park W.C.T.U."; in October, the "Women's University" Club; and in December, the "Girls' Friendly Society" affiliated—extremely welcome additions to the membership of the Local Council.

At the March meeting the Council received an earnest request that it would endeavor to improve the conditions, sanitary and otherwise, existing in military camps—these conditions being extremely prejudicial to the health and welfare of the soldiers. A Committee was immediately appointed to deal with these matters and take all necessary action; it, however, being clearly understood that impossibilities must not be expected, but endeavors would be made to remedy conditions that could be remedied. This Committee made full enquiries re these complaints, interviewing military officers and doctors, and found that genuine efforts were being made to secure the physical well-being of the troops, who, when the warmer weather permitted, would be sent to a tented camp in the country.

Mrs. Littler presented the last report of the Dépôt Committee, stating that it had been deemed advisable to close this useful branch of the Council's work, the need for such a place no longer being so acutely felt; work, especially for women, being easily obtainable. Much regret, however, was expressed by both workers and purchasers. There was a balance in hand of \$66.58, uncalled-for effects were placed in Miss Crease's care. The Convener of the Dépôt Committee, Mrs. Kennedy, whose work is so well known and highly commended by all, on her resignation, became the Matron of the Voluntary Aid Hospital, Stadacona Park; and on the closing of that establishment Mrs. Kennedy went to England, where she is now giving her able and loving service to the limbless soldiers at Roehampton Hospital.

Mrs. H. C. Hannington, representing this Council at the annual meeting of the Vancouver Council, reported in a most vivid and illuminating manner the result of that meeting. Vancouver being greatly in advance of Victoria in many progressive ways, such as having a Public Defender as well as a Public Prosecutor; also Women's Forums, one of which is established in each ward, are rapidly taking their place in the community.

In June the Provincial Vice-President, Mrs. Welsh, honored this Council with a visit, and stated that she had been asked by the National Council to try and organize a Provincial Conference, and asked for the support and interest of the Council in this important undertaking. A letter from the National Council was then read, and also enclosed syllabus of subjects which might form the programme.

A resolution was carried "That at the request of the National Council, this Council pledges itself to support the Provincial Vice-President in her efforts to organize a Provincial Conference in Victoria and that invitations be extended to the other Councils. That Conference was held most successfully on the 27th and 28th of February. Many brilliant and talented speakers assembled for the occasion, and we feel assured the great benefits which will result from such a Conference will be of incalculable value. Mrs. Welsh, Provincial Vice-President, is to be most genuinely congratulated on her talent as organizer of such a meeting.

The Council was asked by the Board of Trade to appoint one of its members to appear before the Dominion Royal Commission to give, if so required, information upon women economics. Mrs. Gordon was the unanimous choice of the Council, and later gave a full report on the meeting of this Commission, demonstrating once again the advantage of having a woman on all Public Boards.

Mrs. H. C. Hamington gave a résumé of her visit to the Board of Trade in the interests of toy making. Mrs. Gordon accompanied her, whose fund of information on the subject was most gratifyingly received by the Board, who promised help and encouragement to any efforts made to stimulate this work in Victoria.

This Council endorsed warmly a request from the Montreal L. C. W. that the Dominion Government be approached asking that more aggressive measures be employed to assist recruiting, etc.

A letter was received from the Director General of the National Service asking for the support of the Council in his great patriotic and national work, it being fully recognized that organized effort on the part of all women in Canada was absolutely essential to the success of this movement. This support was granted.

Number of Year Books required, 20. Council aid promised, \$40.00.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA HAMILTON BURNS,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF WEST ALGOMA, ONT.

The West Algoma Local Council of Women has just completed the twenty-third year of its existence and is justly proud, not only of its long career, but of the splendid success achieved during that time in efforts to improve mentally, physically and morally, the conditions of children and older citizens of the community.

It is gratifying to record 42 active organizations affiliated with our Council, three of which we had the pleasure of receiving this year.

Owing to the magnificent activities along patriotic lines of some of our affiliated societies, in the work of which most of our members are actively engaged, our Council has restricted its work, during the year, to matters of civic importance.

Nine regular and two special meetings have been held.

At our last annual meeting, it was suggested that the Council appeal to the school children to bring magazines, papers, rags, rubber, etc., to be sent to factories to be utilized as by so doing money would be raised for patriotic purposes and the need of elimination of waste would be impressed on the minds of the children. This matter was later taken over by the Women's Patriotic Society and resulted in a net gain to the Society of \$243.97.

Mention must be made of the splendid success in the Twin Cities, in the collections from the school children. Each child is requested to bring an

apple, orange, potato, egg, etc., to be contributed to the Hospital and Children's Shelter. In Port Arthur the annual collection is made at Christmas and in Fort William at Easter.

In the affiliation, this year, of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, we recognize that our sphere of work has been broadened and we cannot overestimate the good results which should accrue from the excellent and systematic training which the children of Fort William are receiving in showing kindness to dumb animals.

Our regular meetings have been highly instructive as several very able papers have been presented on the following important topics: "Kindergarten Work," "Departmental Duties of Dominion and Provincial Parliaments," "The Province as Guardian of Childhood," "The Wider Use of the School Building," "Woman's Preparedness to Meet Conditions which will Arise After the War," "The Conservation of Life, Labor and Resources," "Efforts of International Council in Promoting Peace and Arbitration," "The Immigrant Opportunity."

The Board of Education has inaugurated a most commendable system of savings among the children of the public schools. In four months the number of bank accounts opened was 1,362. The amount deposited was \$3,809.14, making an average of \$2.80 per account. In some cases the scholars have taken out the War Certificates issued by the Government. Our Council has approached the Port Arthur Board of Education, recommending the establishing of a similar system of savings in their schools and we are still hoping that our labors in this direction will bear fruit.

The great success and interest which attended the organization of supervised playgrounds in Fort William led to our Council laying urgent requests before the City Council of Port Arthur to establish the same, and we are pleased to state that this summer the playgrounds in Port Arthur will be supervised.

Registers were opened by our Council at the Libraries in both cities in order that women might declare their willingness to take positions to release men for enlistment for service overseas.

A resolution regarding Sunday attractions which were considered detrimental to the Christian welfare of the community, was heartily endorsed.

The resolution of the Toronto Council regarding the support of the National Council to the Western Provinces, in their appeal to the Dominion Government, for full Federal Franchise was endorsed by our Council, but some protests were expressed against the granting of Universal Franchise.

In response to the resolution from the Montreal Council, requesting the National Council to petition the Dominion Government to take proper measures in assisting or enforcing recruiting, the West Algoma Council expressed itself in favor of petitioning the Government to use to the fullest extent its power as defined in the Canadian Militia Act, in order to raise the 500,000 volunteers promised from Canada.

Premier Borden's letter asking co-operation of women concerning the signing of the National Service Cards, was most enthusiastically endorsed and it was recommended that the Government take a census of the woman power of Canada.

Further efforts were made regarding a House of Refuge for refractory and irresponsible girls and women. Mr. Blain, Officer of the Children's Shelter, gave an excellent account of the need of such an institution for the Districts of Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River, and the City Council responded to the petition of the Local Council by passing in 1916 a By-law authorizing the establishing and maintaining of a House of Refuge in the Districts.

Year Books required, 30. Council aid, \$10.

Respectfully submitted,

CARLOTTA S. MCKELLAR,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF WEST PICTOU,
N.S.

This Council is composed of 10 affiliated societies who are doing excellent work. The Red Cross and I.O.D.E. deserve great credit for amount they accomplished, and the thoroughness of their organizations. The other societies are doing patriotic work along with their regular work. The affiliated societies have shown a splendid co-operation in Council activities, assisting in every phase of the work.

One of the officers of "B" Co., 106th Batt., C.E.F., which was quartered in Pictou, having joined the Benedicts, gave a supper to 150 of his men, and we catered to them, the proceeds being placed to "Charities" fund. When the Company was leaving the town for summer camp we gave them a farewell banquet. During the winter these soldiers were entertained every Tuesday evening in turn by our affiliated and the fraternal societies of the town. Their farewell words were that it was indeed good to be located in Pictou, and the many kindnesses bestowed upon them would never be forgotten. But I may add that already some of those gallant fellows gave their lives for their country.

We were also instrumental in bringing a group of Belgian musicians to the town: the proceeds of concert went to Belgian relief.

In August, at the centenary of our far-famed Pictou Academy, our Council was glad to be privileged to assist in making the celebration a success. The first day we served afternoon tea gratuitously to many hundreds on the Academy grounds, and during the evening we sold ice cream. The following evening a banquet in honor of the venerable Principal, Dr. MacLellan, was served by us to 150 guests. We also collected funds for an Academy Bursary.

Our Charities Committee provided coal, clothing, and groceries for needy ones. They also sent Christmas boxes to those on our charity list, consisting of meat, vegetables, butter, tea, sugar, bread, cake and cookies, apples and candy. The town kindly voted \$50 to assist in our charity work.

Committee on education and employment for women did good work, but, owing to existing conditions, thought it best to disband in the meantime.

We were urged to form a Women's Emergency Corps to assist in National Service. A committee was appointed, and did excellent work, having secured the names of several girls who were willing to relieve those who were anxious to enlist.

The treasurer's report shows a large amount of money having passed through her hands during the year.

Our Council meets quarterly and Executive meets monthly.

Council aid promised, \$5.00. Year books required, 6.

Respectfully submitted,

LIZZIE M. ARTHUR,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF WINNIPEG,
MAN.

The Winnipeg Local Council numbers 62 societies in affiliation, an addition of seven over last year, with an estimated membership of 9,500 women.

While unable to point to any one great achievement as the result of the year's work, the Council has served as the recognized means of expression of the opinions and sentiments of the women of the City, on the many pressing problems of the day, and has lent its weight and influence towards any plan or legislation for the public good.

The amount of war work done by all the affiliated societies, in addition to their regular work, has been enormous and, despite the ever increasing de-

mands upon time and strength, the women of Winnipeg are showing a splendid determination to "carry on."

The various child-welfare organizations report 5,000 children cared for during the year. The Young Women's Christian Association, in addition to their usual work, have opened a down-town cafeteria for business girls, with a dozen bedrooms for transients. The Women's Volunteer Reserve reported that both directly and indirectly considerable work had been done to release men for active service. In the banks 250 men had been replaced by young women. In a large jewelry concern 120 girls are taking the place of as many men. The Anti-Tuberculosis Society were able to report the establishing of a temporary night clinic for patients unable to attend during the day. As a result of their investigations, a resolution was passed by the Council, asking for further Dominion legislation. The University Women's Club had brought to the City such speakers of note as Ian Hay and Frederick Palmer. The Manitoba Home Economics Society, composed of teachers of household science and art, had prepared a series of budgets for the Widows' Pensions Commission. Virden H.E.S., as usual, reported considerable work toward civic betterment. Among their work this year was the transformation of the cemetery from a state of unsightliness to one of beauty. A similar society in Pilot Mound is co-operating with other bodies in the locality to promote Boys' and Girls' Clubs in an endeavor to educate the young people of Manitoba towards the farm. The Women's Civic League of Winnipeg, in addition to securing several improvements in city matters, such as an amendment to the charter whereby women may hold municipal office, have entered upon an investigation into housing conditions.

For some time the women of the City have been urging the appointment of women police. This has been done, two very fine women having been placed on the force who are doing splendid work.

The rapid and disproportionate rise in the price of foodstuffs led the Council, after some investigation, to ask the Provincial Government to institute an inquiry into the price of certain foodstuffs. In asking for this, we were accompanied by representatives from the City Council, the Trades and Labor Council and the Retail Merchants' Association. The results of the inquiry were, however, disappointing.

The subject of Federated Finance was discussed at an open meeting of the Council in September and at present the various charitable organizations have this matter under consideration.

The Political Education League, after their splendid work towards obtaining the franchise, have been making a study of certain laws concerning property rights.

The resignation of Mrs. A. V. Thomas as Provincial Vice-President was followed by the appointment of Mrs. Dayton of Virden.

Number of Year Books required, Council Aid promised, \$.....

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JEAN S. ROBSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF YARMOUTH, N.S.

The work of this Council has been carried on very successfully. Regular or executive meetings have been held the last Wednesday of every month. The extra executive meetings make a total of fifteen during the year. The interest has been most satisfactory and activities have increased.

Over \$3,000 has been collected for Red Cross purposes and material has been supplied for many workers. Three or four large boxes have been sent overseas each month which contained 2,224 pairs of socks, 1,233 pyjama suits, 748 hospital shirts, and many other articles.

Christmas boxes were also sent to our overseas volunteers, and \$955 has been sent in cash donations for medical and hospital supplies, Serbian relief, prisoners of war, etc. Five boxes of furs were sent to the Italian soldiers, and a generous donation to Polish and Russian Jews.

The mayor asked our assistance in collecting for British Red Cross and we secured \$2,000. The Charities Committee have held mothers' meetings every Saturday. They have kept the kindergarten open with increased attendance and have visited the homes, distributing clothing and other necessities, and are teaching the poor not to beg.

The Town Improvement Committee have held a successful school children's flower show. They planted ivy to beautify several buildings and unsightly places; 1,500 blotters have been put in the public library, calling attention to habits of neatness. They have in many ways improved local conditions, calling the attention of the civic rulers to the careless auto-driving on the streets and the need of more fire escapes, and they have secured more lights and the supervision of a special officer for Victoria Park.

There has been much miscellaneous work done. Through the newspapers we have kept the public acquainted with the aims and objects of the organization.

Council aid promised, —. Year books required, —.

B. L. FULLER,

Corresponding Secretary.

NATIONALLY ORGANIZED SOCIETIES IN FEDERATION

THE CANADIAN GIRL GUIDES

The fourth annual report of the Canadian Girl Guides Association, in spite of war conditions, shows steady growth and advancement. In some districts companies have had to discontinue regular meetings owing to the loss of leaders, but in others the numbers are increasing and the general progress made is very gratifying.

During the past year the following Companies have been registered at Headquarters Office, Toronto: In Ontario, 33 companies; in Quebec, 5 Companies; in Manitoba, 4 Companies; in Nova Scotia, 11 Companies; in Alberta, 5 Companies; in Saskatchewan, 12 Companies; in New Brunswick, 1 Company; in British Columbia, 7 Companies; in Yukon Territory, 2 Companies. In all, 80 Companies, with a membership of about 3,000 Officers and Guides.

Innumerable enquiries have been received from all parts of the Dominion, which we hope will result in the formation of new Companies before long. Since our experience has been that the permanent success of the work depends greatly upon the support given the Officers of the Company by the parents, we urge strongly, as a first step in starting the movement in a new district, the forming of a committee of representative women of the locality to assist the Captain in securing this co-operation. Any assistance, therefore, that Local Councils and local branches of Nationally Organized Societies can give us in forming these committees will be much appreciated.

The majority of the Companies now registered are connected with other organizations and institutions, such as the I.O.D.E., Women's Institutes,

Girls' Friendly Society, Y.W.C.A., Public and High Schools, Sunday Schools of all denominations, and the reports received as to the value of the Girl Guide Training are most encouraging.

During the past year over 3,000 Tenderfoot Badges have been issued and 2,650 Proficiency Badges in First Aid, Home Nursing, Cooking, Laundry Work, Needle Work, Gardening, House Keeping, Care of Children, Physical Culture, Outdoor Sports, etc., have been awarded to Girl Guides in Canada.

Ten First All-Round Cords (for seven Proficiency Badges) have been awarded, and four Second All-Round Cords (for fourteen Proficiency Badges). The latter were obtained by Girl Guides in Ottawa and Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and New Glasgow (N.S.).

Nine Red Cross Annulets (for the First Class, Cook, Matron, Laundress, Ambulance and Home Nursing Badges) have been issued to Girl Guides in Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor and Brandon.

All applications for these Proficiency Badges have been accompanied by certificates signed by well-qualified examiners and instructors appointed by the Local Committee, and it is evident that a general effort is being made to ensure thoroughness and efficiency in all branches of the work.

These splendid results are, in a great measure, due to the energy and self-sacrifice of the Officers of the Companies, and too much cannot be said in their praise.

Nearly every district reports that the membership could be doubled where possible to secure a sufficient number of leaders for a Company with the necessary qualifications. In many places an effort has been made to arrange a course of training for intending officers, and especially encouraging results in this branch of the work have been achieved in Toronto, Ottawa, Calgary and Vancouver. In nearly every case, members of the Training Class have been required to attend not only a course of weekly lectures for three months' time, but also to serve under a Captain for at least one month before permission is given to take charge of a Company.

Toronto reports a regular attendance of over 40 at these classes.

It is worthy of note that while in the earlier days of the movement a majority of the members were school girls from 12 to 14 years, during the past two years an increasing number of older girls employed in offices, shops and factories have joined the organization as "Senior Guides."

While their attention has been given chiefly to a study of First Aid, Home Nursing, and War Relief work of various kinds, we find them also interested in the regular badge work, especially in "Millinery," "Dress-making," "Needle-work," "War Service," and "Thrift."

In order to obtain the Thrift Badge a Guide under 14 years must have at least \$4.00 in the bank, which she has earned through her own effort, while girls over 16 years must have at least one Government War Savings Certificate, that is, \$21.50.

During the past summer Girl Guide Camps were arranged in a great many districts and were very successful. In several districts in Ontario, however, instead of their usual camp activities, the Girl Guides offered their services during the greater part of the day to farmers for fruit picking, and received much praise for the efficient assistance rendered. This plan will be followed this year wherever it is possible to make satisfactory arrangements. Thus an opportunity is afforded to working and school girls to obtain a much needed change of air and recreation, combined with useful, national service.

To give assistance in civic improvement is regarded as one of the duties of a Girl Guide, and good work has been done in this line during the past year.

In Toronto, last summer, several Companies undertook the care of flower and vegetable gardens, and this season many individual members, as well as nearly all Companies, will have gardens of their own. Last spring the

Thamesville Guides organized what they called "A Junk Drill," and in three hours time collected a car load of waste material, realizing from the sale about \$100, which was devoted to Red Cross Funds.

In this town also the Guides obtained the use of a large field which they called their "War Plot," planted potatoes and other vegetables of which they took the sole care, and at the end of the season a good sum was realized for patriotic purposes.

The Windsor Guides report that they have undertaken a half-acre lot for potato growing and already work has begun, and in other districts preparations are now being made for work of similar kind.

War work has been taken up by the Girl Guides in steadily increasing numbers, and detailed reports of what has been accomplished during the past year shows that they have heartily responded to all appeals from the various societies organized for war relief work.

In May of last year, a request was received from Lady Baden-Powell that the Canadian Girl Guides should unite with their sisters throughout the Empire in raising funds to establish a recreation hut for British soldiers in France. The suggestion met with a very hearty response and over \$830 was contributed, almost every Company in Canada sending a donation, and every cent given earned through some special effort.

In her letter of acknowledgment Lady Baden-Powell expressed warm gratitude for the assistance given and stated that the money had been used to provide furniture, a piano, pictures, and other interior decorations for the hut.

Other special appeals sent out from headquarters offices to local Companies during the year were for the Trafalgar Day Campaign for the British Red Cross Society, the Duchess of Connaught Prisoners of War Fund, the Secours National, and the Belgium Relief Fund, and in response to all generous contributions have been received.

A little over a year ago a special War Service Badge was issued by the Dominion Council, and already 75 of these have been awarded. The requirements are as follows :

(a) 1. The Ambulance, or Home Nursing Badge. 2. The Cooks' Badge, or an essay of about 500 words on "A Girl's Duty to Her Country in Time of War." 3. The following articles personally made : two pairs of socks, two shirts, 1 pyjama suit, one bed jacket. Or

(b) Not fewer than 63 hours' special service in hospitals or nursing institutions. Or

(c) For 100 hours' work in connection with recognized firms working for the government in connection with the war, such as munition and clothing factories, etc.

While the majority have obtained this by fulfilment of first-named conditions, a fair number have been granted for working in munition, clothing factories, for work on farms, and for V.A.D. work in convalescent hospitals for soldiers.

One of the interesting events of the year was the celebration of Empire Day. In all districts where Companies have been organized, members of the local Committee, Officers and Guides, attended divine service held in a Church or public hall, and special prayers were offered for Canadian soldiers at the front. In Toronto a service was held in Convocation Hall, of Toronto University, and the collection was donated to the Serbian Relief Fund.

Another important event was the Third Annual "Girl Guides' Rally," which, through the kind invitation of Lady Pellatt, Chief Commissioner, was held at Casa Loma, Toronto, on June 24th. Over 600 Toronto Guides were present, and representatives from Windsor, Hamilton, Picton, Niagara Falls, Chatham, Newmarket, King, Oakville, Thamesville, and other places.

A splendid programme of Guide activities was presented. The exhibition of First Aid work, given by the Oshawa Company, and the marching and folk dances of the Oakville Guides received special commendation from the large audience present.

The exhibition of plain and fancy needlework, cookery, vegetables, butter, cheese, and everything for which badges are awarded, was of a higher standard than previous years and shows increasing interest.

An interesting feature of the afternoon was the presentation, by Lady Pellatt, of the "Silver Fish" to Miss Florence Hardy, for four years a member of the 7th Toronto Company, the first Canadian Guide to obtain this award. The required 19 proficiency tests were all given by expert teachers, and 80% was required in each subject as a pass mark.

During the year, in addition to the "Silver Fish," other special awards of merit obtained were two life-saving medals and one badge of merit.

Miss Ethel Leaver, of New Liskeard, Ontario, was the first Canadian Guide to win the Silver Cross. Early one morning last summer her home caught fire during her parents' absence, and with great presence of mind she managed to rescue four small brothers and sisters, escaping with only scorching her hair.

The Silver Cross has also been awarded by Miss Baden-Powell, the President of the Girl Guides Associations, to Miss Grace Tysoe, of the 2nd Victoria Company. While one of her companions was swimming in deep water, when at camp last summer, she suddenly took a cramp and would probably have lost her life had not Grace Tysoe immediately gone to her assistance.

A Badge of Merit has been awarded to Miss Jean McNish, of the 4th Toronto Company, for her presence of mind displayed in rescuing a small boy who fell from a boat into water much beyond his depth.

The Girl Guides Association in Canada has lately received the honor of the patronage of Her Excellency, the Duchess of Devonshire, and the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor in each of the Provinces in the Dominion has accepted the office of Hon. Vice-President of the Dominion Council.

Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$.....

All of which is respectfully submitted,

EDITH M. MAIRS,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

The final pages of the history of our Association, founded in 1884 by Dr. Emily Stowe, are being written. This year Ontario has swung into line with the progressive Western provinces and has extended the full municipal and parliamentary franchise to its women.

We fully expected that Nova Scotia would quickly follow the lead, but the Governor's veto has given a temporary set-back in this Eastern province.

Are we down-hearted? No! Democracy is extending its bounds everywhere, not only under the Southern Cross and in the very heart of the Empire itself, but in this land of ours, East as well as West, the pulse of freedom and equal justice, which can no more be stopped than evolution itself, beats insistently and continuously.

History is rapidly being made in these strenuous and tragic times and we believe that before another year has passed, the privileges and opportunities which the exercise of the franchise brings to citizens will legally belong to all the women of our country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In the meantime our Association will continue its educational work and help, as in the past, in developing a public opinion which will crystallize into legislative enactments in favor of the franchise for women.

Council aid promised, \$..... Number of Year Books required, 5.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MARGARET JOHNSTON,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DOMINION ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS

Although the work of our Order has not varied greatly in the past year, it has been a year of much endeavor.

The King's Daughters have joined forces with the other societies in Patriotic and Red Cross work, and in all parts of the Dominion have rendered good service to King and Empire, this being the most important part of the year's work.

And we are glad to know that the work of the Order has been well maintained and has suffered no loss, even though tremendous effort has been required in service for our Nation, and much money given.

In the provinces where there is Provincial work, and in the City Unions where the Circles join in one united work, it has been successfully carried on. "The King's Daughters Duncan Hospital in British Columbia," opened in 1911, has been most successful from the beginning. Many improvements have been added from time to time. A new wing with additional bath rooms was built, and last year a Maternity Ward, for which a Government grant of \$2,500 was made. There are well lighted and equipped operating rooms, and an up-to-date steam laundry worked by electricity.

Unfortunately, in March of this year the new wing was burned to the ground. The insurance only partially covered the loss and redoubled efforts will be needed for re-building. In addition to this women's ward, the Hospital contains a men's ward of eight beds and nine private rooms, exclusive of quarters for the staff.

Many Unions and Circles in other parts of the Dominion maintain wards in the hospitals, or aid in other ways by visiting and helping financially. The work of the King's Daughters' Guilds in Ottawa and St. John is very encouraging, and each year broadens the field of usefulness and forms a centre of many activities. Pleasant and homelike surroundings for business girls are provided for those who make their homes in the Guild. Meetings and classes of all kinds are held almost every evening of the week. Work amongst the children is carried on with great success. Educational classes open in October and continue till April, and are well attended.

In Victoria, Toronto and Owen Sound rest and lunch rooms for business girls are carried on most successfully. Bright, airy rooms are furnished with tables and chairs, and here it is the privilege of the business girl to bring her lunch and eat it in comfort. Lunch is provided at the lowest possible price and good, nourishing food may be obtained at little cost.

The rest rooms are made cosy and attractive by easy chairs and lounges. Pretty pictures on the walls and good books and magazines give needful recreation. The members esteem it a privilege to serve the girls, who greatly appreciate the kindness.

The Rest Cottage at Britannia, established by the Ottawa Union, and the Summer Crèche on the Mountain, by the Montreal Union, have proved a great blessing for poor mothers and children, who, in beautiful surroundings and good, fresh air, could have a much needed change and rest.

The Circles of Saskatchewan in Battleford have donated supplies to and visited the hospitals, helped the poor of the town, cared for families during illness, etc. The Hope Circle, Battleford, has also given small morocco Testaments to all the men of the town and neighborhood who enlisted.

Many Circles are interested in Home and Foreign Missions. The Labrador Hospital was substantially helped, Bible-women in India and Korea supported, and the Missions of the Churches ably assisted.

The Food and Fuel Club in Kingston is carried on most successfully, the weekly calls being kept up faithfully. The poor people reap a substantial benefit from the money collected.

The Circles in Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Fredericton, N.B., are actively engaged in charitable and hospital work and in Missions.

The Circle in Dartmouth, N.S., is the charitable society of the city and received a grant from the town for its work; the work has adapted itself to the needs of the town and is most effective.

In the limited space it has been impossible to do more than touch upon some of the larger works. All the Circles in the Dominion have shown great enthusiasm in the various lines of work. Assistance is given to Hospitals, Girls' Clubs, District Nurses, Old Ladies' Homes, Free Dispensary, Seamen's Mission, Associated Charities, Municipal Homes, Social Service, Fresh Air, etc.

Our Order is a distinctly religious Society and systematic Bible study is taken up in the meetings. The motto is "Not to be ministered to, but to minister," and the watchword "In His Name."

The King's Daughters strive to follow in the footsteps of "The King, our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

Council aid promised, \$..... Year Books required,

ANNIE M. BROWN,

President of the Canadian Branch.

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN CANADA

During the last two years the war has told heavily on the work of our Society. So many officers have been absent that the routine work has suffered considerably, though things are once more regaining their equilibrium. Several new Branches are reported, though active organization work has been practically in abeyance.

The Society has been actively engaged in war work of all kinds, though this has not been allowed to interfere with our work for Missions. Our efforts during Lent this year were devoted to the equipment of a small Chapel at Rock Bay, Columbia Coast Mission, and the providing of supplies for a Hospital in connection with the new Indian School at Hay River, Mackenzie River District.

The outstanding feature of our year was the annual meeting of Central Council in November, when we were much encouraged and helped by the presence of Miss Sibley, President of the G.F.S.A. At this meeting of Central Council several new Departments were organized, notably those for Holiday Houses, Social Service and Literature. One branch of the work to which the Council gave much attention was that pertaining to candidates, and Miss Charles gave a very inspiring address, pointing out the vital necessity of training little girls in all the principles for which the G.F.S. stands if we would ensure the highest type of womanhood in this and the next generation. Plans were outlined for classes in which workers should be thoroughly trained in the proper method of conducting classes of children—suggestions for work, play and moral teaching,—thus developing the three-fold side of the child's nature—the educational, the social, and the spiritual.

The report of Holiday House at Hamilton Beach was most encouraging, as many as 16 to 18 girls being turned away each day during the hot weather in August owing to lack of accommodation.

The G.F.S. Club House in Toronto, at 88 Charles Street East, is in a most flourishing condition, and evidently fills a long-felt want in providing a social centre for members throughout the diocese.

One Branch in the Diocese of Huron reports its intention of opening a Holiday House on its own account, which it hopes to finance without any assistance from the Diocese.

At Oakville, the Society has been offered, free of charge, a cottage which will accommodate about twelve girls, to be used as a Holiday House. This will be open to non-members, as well as members, who will combine a change of air with patriotic work in the form of fruit-picking. This house will, of course, be in charge of an Associate of the G.F.S.

Our Social Service Department were much gratified by being asked to open a canteen for girl munition workers in the East End. By the great kindness of the Queen Street Presbyterian Church, Carlaw Avenue and Queen Street E., who placed their fine school house at the disposal of the G.F.S. for this object, we were enabled to open, on Easter Tuesday, the canteen, which has been doing splendid work in providing a dainty, nourishing mid-day meal for the girls at a nominal price.

Council aid promised, \$..... Year Books required,

ETHEL CAMPBELL,

Acting Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE AND CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE (JUNIOR BRANCH)

NATIONAL CHAPTER OF CANADA WITH IMPERIAL JURISDICTION

The Order has to report the organization of over eighty new Chapters during the past year. This organization has been general and speaks well for the steady growth of Imperial interest and the desire to co-operate in patriotic work throughout the Dominion.

Roughly estimated, the membership now totals between forty and forty-five thousand. It is hoped that a very close estimate may be arrived at with regard to this and also as to the amount of money raised for patriotic purposes before the annual meeting in May. Unfortunately this data will not be ready in time for this report, but we may say that not less than two and a half million dollars have been raised by the various Chapters for "War Work."

There is not much that is new to report with regard to war work. Like most other patriotic societies, the Daughters of the Empire are continuing on a steady path along which the sign posts read: "Field Comforts," "Red Cross Supplies," "Prisoners of War," "Convalescent Hospitals," "Relief Funds," and others too numerous to mention.

The I.O.D.E. Hospital in Hyde Park, London, still flourishes, and a very large new Daughters of the Empire Annex has been added to the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club.

All pre-war activities have been continued just as faithfully and as energetically as before. Several Chapters have to their credit the maintenance of Sanatoria and Convalescent Hospitals. The Anti-Tubercular Hospital for Little Children, the Preventorium, Toronto, has maintained its good work and is adding an annex for tiny babies. Alexandra Rose Day was extended to various parts of the Dominion and many Chapters registered a wonderful success financially and otherwise.

The educational work of the Order is making rapid strides under the able management of the National Educational Secretary. Provincial Secre-

taries have been appointed who work in co-operation with the National Secretary. School libraries are donated by the Chapters and a multitude of small children, foreign-born as well as others, are linked together in their reading and their interests by means of these libraries, and the Badge presented to each reader by the Daughters of the Empire. Loan Exhibits of Historical Pictures travel from Province to Province, playing their part in the instruction of the youth of the country. The National Chapter has presented sets of Historical Pictures to the Normal Schools in several Provinces. The Order finds that its work along these lines is much appreciated and is at last having beneficial results in certain sections of the community to which it has hitherto been denied access.

The School Linking and Comrades' Corresponding Secretary reports excellent progress in her department, indeed, we are glad to be able to report that progress is evident in every branch of our work.

The Order has to record with great sorrow the loss of its beloved former Honorary President, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught. Her Royal Highness's gracious sympathy with and loyal support of all the undertakings of the Order will be greatly missed.

The Order wishes to thank its affiliated societies for their steady co-operation and sympathy during the year, and wishes them all success during the coming year.

Number of Year Books required, 2. Council aid promised, \$10.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE MCGAFFIN,

Assistant National Secretary.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL EQUAL FRANCHISE UNION

Owing to war conditions, the work of the National Union has of necessity consisted chiefly of correspondence and the distribution of literature. Letters requesting information about suffrage work in all its aspects have been received from all parts of Canada, from Nova Scotia to the Yukon, and answered to the best of our ability. We have sent monthly accounts of suffrage activities in Canada to *Jus Suffragii*, the organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and also to the "Common Cause," of England, forwarding the news of the victories in our Western Provinces by cable. Considerable correspondence has also been held with the I.W.S.A., with South Africa and with representative suffragists and others, in the United States.

Letters of appreciation were sent to the Premiers of the four Western Provinces which have enfranchised their women, and also to Hon. Wm. Pugsley for his stand upon the question of granting the Federal Franchise to Manitoba women. A letter was also written to Premier Borden on the same subject. As a matter of fact, the women of Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario cannot legally be excluded from the Federal vote. The Executive of the N.E.F.U. is strongly of the opinion, therefore, that any Federal Franchise Bill which is passed ought to be framed so as to apply to the women of the whole of Canada. A similar bill became law in Australia when only two of the six states had enfranchised the women. A strong resolution on this subject was sent to the Dominion Government, and letters written to all the Provincial Premiers urging them to use their influence with the Federal Government in favor of such action.

The British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union, with which we are affiliated, held its second Biennial Conference in London, England, last July, at which, for the first time, delegates from overseas met on the same platform with leaders of the women's cause in the Motherland—Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia all being represented. Mr. G. I. H. Lloyd, late

of Toronto, attended on behalf of the N.E.F.U., and Mrs. Twilley, for the Political Educational League of Manitoba. Canada was also represented by Mrs. Agar Adamson of Toronto. The full report of the Conference, which has just come to hand, is not only interesting, but remarkably educative, for the papers and discussions are given in full, and deal with such subjects as Loss of Nationality Through Marriage, Sex Morality and Sex Education, Women and Children in Industry, as well as with the position of women with regard to the franchise in various parts of the British Empire.

The forward march of the women of Canada has continued this year through the recent enfranchisement of the women of Ontario. Eligibility to sit in the Legislature has not yet been granted. There is not the slightest doubt that the recent Ontario Franchise campaign helped greatly to forward the cause, although, for political reasons, Premier Hearst decided to adopt the Woman's Enfranchisement Bill as a Government measure before the petition was presented. The educational effect of the campaign was enormous and has assisted greatly in stirring up a spirit of citizenship among the women of Ontario, as is evidenced by the large number of letters received from places, large and small, throughout the Province, asking the Ontario Equal Franchise Association to take some steps to inaugurate a Voters' Educational campaign. In response to these letters, the O.E.F.A. has been disbanded and a Citizen's League has been formed, which has adopted a provisional platform and is planning to organize local non-partisan leagues throughout the Province. It also intends to hold a representative meeting of women in the autumn to elect officers on a wide Provincial basis and to draw up a full platform, along the lines of which the women will be asked to study and work.

Nova Scotia's Enfranchisement Bill passed its second reading unanimously, but on its third reading, it was given a "three months' hoist," as the Premier, although in sympathy with the principle of the Bill, refused to make it a Government measure.

Number of Year Books required, Council aid promised, \$.....

EDITH LANG,
Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SINGLE TAX ASSOCIATION

Notwithstanding the fact that many organizations which, like our own, are dependent upon the voluntary gifts of the public for financial support, have been compelled to mark time during the past year, it is gratifying to record that we have made some real progress.

In January, circular letters were sent to the Ontario Legislature, the municipalities and the newspapers, urging that the land values created by the building and operation of the Ontario Hydro-Radial Railway should be taxed for the benefit of the municipalities concerned.

A memorial was sent to the members of the Federal House, urging that any new taxation to be levied on the people of Canada should be raised from the land values of the Dominion.

Letters were sent to the Trades and Labor Councils of Ontario, opposing the proposed increase of the poll tax from \$1 to \$5, as suggested by the City Council of Kingston.

Members of the Ontario Legislature were circularized to support the Bill to grant Local Option in Taxation to the Municipalities of Ontario.

A letter of protest was sent to the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario against the proposed amendment.

A letter was sent to the press pointing out the injustice of the Federal Budget.

Special letters were sent to the annual meetings of the churches in Canada, asking them to endorse our work for tax reform, as being in accord with the righteousness that exalteth a nation.

The first Dominion-wide Single Tax Conference was held at Niagara Falls, Ont., on August 19th and 20th. Representatives from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were present, also prominent members of the Grain Growers' Association of the North West. At this convention a Canadian League for the Taxation of Land Values was formed, with headquarters at Ottawa, for the purpose of bringing more acutely to the notice of Parliament the wisdom and practicability of our reform at the present crisis in our national life.

Council aid promised, \$..... Year Books required,

CHRISTINA ROSS BARKER,

For The Single Tax Association.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES FOR CANADA

The annual report of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada must be again presented with the war background and though the handicaps from that cause have been many, the report for the year 1916 is a good one—a remarkably good one when everything is taken into consideration.

The statistical returns from the various branches are very interesting and very encouraging, showing that during the year the nurses in the hospitals and districts cared for 59,365 patients and the district nurses made 312,018 visits, 9,128 of which were in response to night calls; 1,510 days of continuous nursing were reported and 54,738 hospital days. On comparing these figures with those of last year, we find that 6,190 more patients were cared for this year, 3,470 more visits paid, 303 more days of continuous nursing and 4,929 more hospital days reported.

Of the visits given, 5,974 were pre-natal, 70,749 child welfare, and 46,468 school nursing. Here the increases are most gratifying: 1,548 more pre-natal, 60,478 more child welfare and 1,967 more school nursing visits than last year. Those figures speak volumes for the up-to-dateness of the Order, showing that the various committees are working zealously for conservation of child life and are starting at the right point—the care of the mothers.

During the year 67 nurses were admitted into the Order, 12 were re-admitted and 77 resigned. There are now 294 nurses working under the Order, an increase of two during the year.

One hundred and thirty-six visits of inspection were made, 71 by the chief Superintendent and 65 by the Assistant Inspector, and 22 visits of organization by the Chief.

Three new branches have been opened: a country district, at Meota, Sask., a hospital at Edam, Sask., and a nurse has been placed on the Rama Indian Reserve for three months. The hospital at Chase, B.C., has been re-opened. Besides those, eight new districts are ready for nurses, viz., Lanark, Ont., Mantario, Consul, Foam Lake, Eyebrow, Medsted, in Saskatchewan, and Saanich, B.C., and grants have been promised towards the building of hospitals at Birtle, Man., and Chinook, Alta. Six other districts have appointed preliminary committees, who are working on plans.

In reviewing the work of the Order for the year we find that the most gratifying development is to be found in the country scheme. That may seem a paradox in view of the fact that there are a number of country districts organized and waiting for nurses. There is, to be sure, a deplorable shortage of nurses for country work at present, but we feel that that is only temporary, and we shall offer a few suggestions for remedying that shortage before we close. No other work attempted by the Order has been fraught with so

many difficulties as the country nursing. During this year many of those difficulties have rolled away, never to return. The people are willing and eager as never before to welcome the trained nurse, to get together, to serve on committees, to second the efforts of the nurse, so that her service may be as far-reaching and effective as possible. The importance of the preventive side of the nurse's work has sunk into the minds of the people, and the demands made in the earlier years for a nurse to take the place of doctor, nurse, mother and cook are no longer made. People know, because it has been demonstrated to them that the trained woman is ready to do what is at all reasonable and what makes for the comfort of her patient. Two facts stood out prominently at all of my organization meetings in the rural parts this year: one, that the people no longer hesitate about organizing to have nurses established; and two, that they stand as one for the fully trained woman. The first was shown by the promptness with which they organized after hearing the outline. At many of my meetings, the statement was made that the Victorian Order scheme is the one and only scheme that promises to solve the problem of providing nursing care for the people in the isolated districts of Canada, *because the Order insists on fully trained nurses*. So all that is needed is more nurses suitable for this most important work and our suggestion is that that difficulty will be overcome, to a certain extent, by multiplying nursing homes, and thus giving more comfortable quarters to the nurses, by increasing salaries and by educating the nurses, in hospitals, and out, away from the congested parts of the country into the rural parts. The great trouble with nurses, and with doctors as well, is uneven distribution. Once have them understand the many advantages of the country districts and they will flock there. Our Canadian West is going ahead, it is solving all kinds of problems for itself in wonderfully effective ways that are apt to be overlooked by those who are not in close touch with them.

In the desire to solve the country problem quickly, there is a great danger of compromising with standards and various plans are suggested from time to time by people who do not know the Canadian West, and they one and all fail, because they do not grasp the idea of the vast distances and of the sparsely settled character of the country. Twenty-five years hence, if Canada develops quickly, fifty, if slowly, some such scheme as the County Nursing Scheme of the Queen's Nurses of Great Britain may work out satisfactorily, with the present state of settlement, however, and with the large holdings, it would be wholly ineffective.

The installation of the rural telephones and the more general use of automobiles on the prairies are cutting down distances very rapidly.

The Order's scheme calls for the training of the girls and women in the various communities in home nursing, so as to make them more useful generally, and, especially so, as helpers to the nurses, thus leaving the trained worker available for serious and acute cases.

Council aid promised, \$ Year Books required,

MARY ARD. MACKENZIE,

Chief Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S ART ASSOCIATION

During the past year the Executive of the W.A.A.C. held nine regular meetings and one adjourned meeting.

As the name of the Association indicates, true art in all its branches continues to be its aim and object. And notwithstanding the additional and in many cases arduous work entailed upon the members, occasioned by the continuance of the war, the work has gone on. The several clubs and committees have, through their Conveners, reported satisfactory progress, as is shown in

respective reports submitted. The morning lectures on "The Great Picture Galleries of the Allied Nations," given jointly by Mrs. Home Cameron and Mrs. Dignam, were of great educational value.

The Association was the recipient of a handsome gift from the Ceramic Club of a number of cups and saucers, the work of the members of the Club.

The usual exhibitions were held by the various clubs and evoked laudatory criticism.

The Sketch and Life Study Clubs gave an evening entertainment, presenting "Living Pictures," which merited exceptional praise.

The Home Industries Department, our leading industry, has had much difficulty in keeping up its supplies to meet the increasing demand for its goods. The Lace Making Industry has, as in former years, created great interest, Miss Chant, the instructress, and members of the Club receiving many prizes at the National Exhibition.

The Wednesday afternoon lectures and musicales have been especially attractive. The weekly art exhibits at these entertainments added greatly to the enjoyments of the afternoons. The usual complimentary tickets were sent to all those who so kindly and graciously assisted at the entertainments.

Mr. Graham continued to show his interest in the work of the Association by endeavoring to instill his ideas of the true basic principles of design.

Prof. Kirkpatrick, for the benefit of the Association, produced "The Tempest" in the Conservatory Hall, by which the W.A.A.C. was permitted to send \$20.25 to "The Secours National."

Another entertaining evening given for the W.A.A.C. in the Margaret Eaton Hall was that arranged for by Mr. Roy Mitchell, aided by his Company of Players. Mr. Mitchell previously, in the rooms of the Association, gave two plays which were much enjoyed by those present.

The Association was exceptionally fortunate in being remembered by Mr. Sidney Howard, who kindly presented several books (works of art) belonging to his father, the late Mr. A. H. Howard, R.C.A.

The Purchasing Committee, after a rather strenuous year's work, and being unable to arrange terms for the house at 86 Bloor Street West, after inspecting numbers of properties, finally decided to recommend the Prince Arthur Avenue property as being the most suitable for the purposes of the Association. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the Executive, and the property duly purchased.

During the year there have been two Life Patrons and a number of Life Members added to our list.

The Association has continued, as in former years, its interest in and extended aid and patronage to whatever it was felt to be of service.

Council aid promised, \$..... Year Books required,

Respectfully submitted,

INA M. McCRIMMON,

Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CANADA

After the first depression caused by the war, and by the departure from Canada of many young women hitherto living in Association Homes, there has come a time of recovery and even of expansion in the City Section of the work. Besides the thirty-one cities admitted into affiliation, seven other cities have formed Provisional Committees, preparing for full work later.

There has been a marked growth in the number of those taking advantage of the equipment for physical work, both gymnasium and swimming—a growth from 3,500 to 4,500. Clubs of all kinds, among business women, girls in factory or domestic service, High School girls, etc., have been an important feature with their educational or recreational contribution to the life of a girl.

Summer Holiday Camps have been carried on in several large cities by the local Associations, but this year saw the inauguration of a Provincial Holiday Camp for employed girls in Ontario under the Dominion Council, when one hundred and forty-five girls spent a happy and healthful holiday.

Immigration has been greatly restricted throughout the past year, but for some months the Association Secretary, Mrs. Burlington-Ham, working in the Province of Quebec, found it was very necessary to be at her post, because of the special difficulties of some of the cases. She was, however, set free for some months to make an extended tour of the Western cities, helping to consolidate the Travellers' Aid work, and to make investigations with a view to the better safeguarding of girls when immigration comes again.

Three new pieces of work have been developed, at the call of some war need. First was the launching of the League of Honor, with its promise of prayer, purity and temperance. This has been inaugurated by the Young Women's Christian Association, but has reached out through many other societies. Next came the demand that the Association would help with the munition workers. At present this has called for the opening of one hostel in St. Catharines, the oversight of three "Canteens" in munition factories, of which the largest is in Toronto, and the whole volunteer service which supplies needs to as many as 1,200 women a day, is provided through the Toronto Young Women's Christian Association. The third appeal for National Service is that concerned with hostels for housing women who have volunteered for work on fruit farms during the summer months. This has necessitated planning for houses in four different centres in Ontario and may lead to even more.

The Conference Department has grown slightly during this year. In addition to the conferences held annually at Elgin House, and one for students only at Lumsden Beach, new ones for students are being planned in British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Two School Girl Camps also come under this Department.

Associations among the women students in some forty universities, colleges and normal schools have taxed fully the resources of the National Student Secretaries, as they travel from branch to branch. Their work is largely the development of study groups for Bible, Mission and Social Subjects, and also enlisting women for the beginnings of Social Service.

From the college graduates who have been members of the Association, many workers for community and church work are drawn, so for the sake of developing some who thought of entering City Association work, a three months' course of training was for the first time carried out in Toronto last year.

The co-operation of the Social Service Department of the University made this possible and it was warmly appreciated.

Another branch of work which seems to be infused with new life—that of the Foreign Department, which calls, trains, sends out and supports Canadian Secretaries as workers under the Young Women's Christian Association of India and Japan. Three College graduates represent Canada now in this work, two in Ceylon and one in Tokio, giving their time to the educated women and the future leaders of those lands.

News of Association work both in Canada and throughout the world, is given in the organ issued by the Dominion Council, "The Association Outlook."

It is impossible to compress into a few brief lines all the varieties of work, and the fascinating interest of that which includes a membership of 1,900, but touches many more.

Council aid promised, \$5. Year Books required,

Respectfully submitted,

UNA M. SAUNDERS,

General Secretary, Dominion Council, Y.W.C.A.

NOTE.—No reports have been received from the Local Councils of Dauphin, Ingersoll, North Bay, Pembroke, Pincher Creek, Ponoka, Sudbury, Sydney, Wetaskewan, or from 12 Nationally Organized Societies in Federation.

Officers and Delegates who Attended the Annual Meeting

WINNIPEG, JUNE, 1917.

President.....	Mrs. F. H. Torrington
Advisory President.....	The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair
Hon. Vice-President.....	Lady Aikins
Elected Vice-Presidents.....	Professor Carrie M. Derick Lady Gibson Mrs. McEwen (proxy) Mrs. W. E. Sanford Lady Taylor
Provincial Vice-Presidents :	
Alberta.....	Mrs. O. C. Edwards
British Columbia.....	Mrs. Welsh
Manitoba.....	Mrs. H. Dayton
New Brunswick.....	Mrs. Dunbar Hudson (proxy)
Nova Scotia.....	Miss Carmichael
Ontario.....	Miss Harvey (proxy)
Quebec.....	Dr. G. Ritchie England (proxy)
Saskatchewan.....	Mrs. Bennett
Treasurer.....	Mrs. George C. Watt
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. H. P. Plumptre
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. W. C. Cummings, D.C.L.

LOCAL COUNCILS

Brandon.....	Mrs. A. R. Irwin, Mrs. J. Little, Mrs. McEwen, Mrs. McKellar, Mrs. F. Smith, Mrs. Watts
Brantford.....	Mrs. Gordon Bell (proxy), Mrs. Bond (proxy), Mrs. Vere Brown (proxy), Mrs. Garvin (proxy), Mrs. Gilroy (proxy), Mrs. McNeill (proxy)
Calgary.....	Mrs. Jamieson (proxy), Mrs. W. Lathwell
Dauphin.....	Mrs. Bready, Mrs. D. Matteos, Miss E. Simpson
East Pictou.....	Miss Carmichael
Edmonton.....	Mrs. Jamieson

Halifax.....	Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Northover, Mrs. Stead
Hamilton.....	Lady Gibson, Mrs. Harry Carpenter
Kingston.....	Miss Machar
Lethbridge.....	Mrs. Edwards (proxy)
London.....	Mrs. H. A. Boomer, Mrs. Graham,
Macleod.....	Mrs. Edwards (proxy)
Medicine Hat.....	Mrs. Bellamy (proxy)
Montreal.....	Miss Derick, Dr. G. Ritchie Eng- land
Moose Jaw.....	Mrs. W. Allen, Mrs. Edward Cuddy, Mrs. H. A. Danforth, Mrs. A. A. Graham, B. A., Mrs. Wm. Gregg, Mrs. A. G. Halstead, Mrs. Peacock
New Westminster.....	Mrs. Welsh (proxy)
Olds.....	Mrs. Edwards (proxy)
Ottawa.....	Mrs. Macphail, Mrs. Adam Shortt, Mrs. Smillie
Pembroke.....	Miss M. Moffatt (proxy)
Peterborough.....	Mrs. Halpenny (proxy), Mrs. Har- stone (proxy), Mrs. K. Johnson (proxy), Mrs. Chas. Little (proxy), Mrs. Russell (proxy), Mrs. Suck- ling (proxy)
Pincher Creek.....	Mrs. Edwards (proxy)
Ponoka.....	Mrs. Edwards (proxy)
Portage la Prairie.....	Mrs. K. Gair, Mrs. J. R. Hamilton, Mrs. T. B. Millar, Mrs. W. Rich- ardson, Mrs. Alex. Taylor, Mrs. J. S. Wood
Prince Albert.....	Mrs. Coristine, Mrs. McLellan
Regina.....	Mrs. Acaster, Mrs. T. D. Brown, Mrs. E. Jackson, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Peverett, Mrs. D. R. Thom
Renfrew.....	Miss Gowsell (proxy), Mrs. Met- calfe (proxy), Mrs. Moody (proxy), Mrs. Newcombe (proxy), Mrs. W. Osborne (proxy), Mrs. Tobin (proxy)
St. John.....	Mrs. Hudson (proxy)
Sarnia.....	Mrs. Graham (proxy)

Saskatoon.....	Mrs. O'Mahoney, Mrs. Walter C. Murray
Sydney.....	Miss Carmichael (proxy)
Toronto.....	Miss Boulton, Mrs. R. D. Fairbairn, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. MacIver
Truro.....	Miss Carmichael (proxy)
Vancouver.....	Mrs. W. H. Griffin
Vernon.....	Lady Aberdeen (proxy)
Victoria.....	Mrs. Day, Mrs. Henry Hannington
West Algoma.....	Mrs. Beaver, Mrs. Carriek, Miss Hannah, Mrs. Hegel, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Sherk
West Pictou.....	Miss Carmichael (proxy)
Wetaskiwin.....	Mrs. Edwards (proxy)
Winnipeg.....	Mrs. Edward Brown, Mrs. L. B. Copeland, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, Mrs. W. F. Osborne, Mrs. Charles Robson
Yarmouth.....	Mrs. Copeland (proxy)

NATIONALLY ORGANIZED SOCIETIES

Canadian Suffrage Association.....	Dr. Margaret Gordon
Canadian Women's Press Club.....	Mrs. A. A. Perry (proxy)
Girls' Friendly Society.....	Mrs. Haman
I. O. D. E.....	Miss Constance Boulton, (proxy)
Kings' Daughters.....	Miss May Bird (proxy)
Medical Alumnae of the University of Toronto.....	Dr. Margaret Gordon (proxy)
National Equal Franchise Union.....	Mrs. L. A. Hamilton
Peace and Arbitration Society.....	Mrs. Chalmers (proxy)
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associa- tion—Women's Section.....	Mrs. McNaughton
Single Tax Association.....	Mrs. E. M. Murray (proxy)
Women's Art Association.....	Mrs. Robson (proxy)
Y. W. C. A.....	Mrs. L. A. Hamilton (proxy), Miss Hammill

CONVENERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Agriculture for Women.....	Mrs. L. A. Hamilton
Care of Mentally Deficient.....	Mrs. Stead
Citizenship.....	Mrs. Campbell MacIver (proxy)
Education.....	Professor Carrie M. Derick

Equal Moral Standard and Prevention of	
Traffic in Women.....	Mrs. H. P. H. Galloway (proxy)
Finance.....	Mrs. George C. Watt
Fine and Applied Arts.....	Dr. G. Ritchie England (proxy)
Household Economics.....	Mrs. Adam Shortt (proxy)
Immigration.....	Mrs. Vincent Massey (proxy)
Laws for the Better Protection of Women	
and Children.....	Mrs. O. C. Edwards
Nursing.....	Mrs. Langille (proxy)
Peace and Arbitration.....	Mrs. Adam Shortt (proxy)
Press.....	Mrs. W. C. Cummings
Professions and Employments for Women...	Miss E. L. Jones
Public Health.....	Mrs. Ninian Smillie
Supervised Playgrounds, etc.....	Mrs. H. Deacon
Suppression of Objectionable Printed	
Matter.....	Dr. G. Ritchie England (proxy)

APPENDIX "A"

MEMBERSHIP

Since the publication of the last Year Book the Council has lost by death the following Patrons and Life Members :

Mrs. R. L. Brereton	Toronto
Miss H. M. Hill	Toronto
Sir William C. Macdonald	Montreal
Mrs. Massey Treble	Toronto

LIFE PATRONS :

Aberdeen and Temair, Marquis of	Aberdeen
Austin, Mrs. Albert	Toronto
Boomer, Mrs. H. A.	London
Cummings, Mrs. Willoughby, D. C. L.	Toronto
Derick, Professor Carrie M., M.A.	Montreal
Drummond, Lady	Montreal
Eaton, Mrs. Timothy	Toronto
Edgar, Miss M. C.	Montreal
Gibson, Lady	Hamilton
Gooderham, Mrs. Albert	Toronto
Kemp, Lady	Toronto
Lyle, Mrs. S.	Hamilton
MacKenzie, Lady	Toronto
McKeen, Hon. Senator	Halifax
Merritt, Mrs. W. Hamilton	Toronto
Mulock, Mrs. Cawthra	Toronto
Pellatt, Lady	Toronto
Roddick, Lady	Montreal
Sanford, Mrs. W. E.	Hamilton
Scott, Miss M. J.	Toronto
Watkins, Mrs. Thomas C.	Hamilton

LIFE MEMBERS :

Aberdeen and Temuir, Marchioness of	Aberdeen
Archibald, Mrs. C.	Halifax
Aylsworth, Mrs. Fraser	Madoc
Baker, Mrs.	Victoria
Ballard, Mrs. W. H.	Hamilton
Beaver, Mrs. W. S.	West Algoma
Bennetto, Miss	Hamilton

Bonny, Mrs.	Toronto
Boomer, Mrs. H. A.	London
Broad, Mrs.	New Westminster
Bronson, Mrs.	Ottawa
Brown, Mrs. J. Hunter	Toronto
Brown, Miss M.	Halifax
Bryce, Mrs. G.	Winnipeg
Campbell, Mrs. Charles J.	Toronto
Carty, Miss Mary E.	Toronto
Coad, Mrs.	Toronto
Cole, Mrs. Francis	Toronto
Cummings, Mrs. Willoughby, D.C.L.	Toronto
Davis, Mrs.	Toronto
Deacon, Mrs.	West Algoma
Dennis, Mrs.	Halifax
Dickson, Mrs. George	Toronto
Dignam, Mrs.	Toronto
Doney, Mrs.	Ottawa
Englehart, Mr. J. L.	Toronto
Fairie, Mrs.	Montreal
Fraser, Mrs.	Kingston
Frost, Mrs. F. T.	Smith's Falls
Gahan, Mrs.	London
Gibson, Lady	Hamilton
Gordon, Mrs. Asa	Ottawa
Graham, Miss M.	Fort William
Graham, Mrs. R. M.	London
Grant, Mrs. W.	Victoria
Haggert, Mrs. Alexander	Winnipeg
Harris, Miss	Hamilton
Healey, Mrs. Michael	Toronto
Heintzman, Mrs. Gerhard	Toronto
Henderson, Mrs. Gordon	Hamilton
Hill, Mrs. A. G.	New Westminster
Huestis, Mrs. A. M.	Toronto
Jenkins, Mrs.	Victoria
Kirchboffer, Mrs.	Brandon
Larmonth, Mrs.	Ottawa
Laurier, Lady	Ottawa
Learmont, Mrs.	Montreal
Leavitt, Miss	St. John
Leggatt, Mrs.	Hamilton
Leigh, Mrs. Edward	Toronto
Lyle, Mrs. S.	Hamilton
MacAuley, Mrs. James	Vancouver
Macdonald, Mrs. Grant	Toronto

Machar, Miss.....	Kingston
Marshall, Mrs.....	London
Martin, Madame.....	Vancouver
McEwen, Mrs.....	Brandon
McGregor, Miss Anna G.....	New Glasgow
McKellar, Miss.....	West Algoma
McLagan, Mrs.....	Hamilton
McLagan, Mrs.....	Vancouver
McLean, Mrs.....	Vancouver
McLellan, Mrs. D.....	St. John
McMillan, Lady.....	Winnipeg
Moodie, Mrs.....	Hamilton
Murray, Miss Annie L.....	New Glasgow
Oberndorffer, Mrs.....	Kingston
Parker, Mrs. Godfrey.....	Toronto
Parker, Mrs. J. E.....	Hamilton
Pentland, Lady.....	Scotland
Perrin, Miss.....	London, Eng.
Perry, Mrs.....	West Algoma
Plumptre, Mrs. H. P.....	Toronto
Purcell, Mrs.....	Walkerville
Raynolds, Mrs.....	Toronto
Riddell, Miss.....	Toronto
Ridout, Mrs.....	Toronto
Robinson, Mrs. George.....	London
Robson, Mrs.....	Victoria
Rogers, Mrs. Robert.....	Winnipeg
Ross, Mrs. W. J.....	West Algoma
Sanford, Mrs. W. E.....	Hamilton
Saunby, Mrs.....	West Algoma
Scott, Mrs. S. D.....	Vancouver
Slipper, Mrs.....	West Algoma
Smellie, Mrs.....	West Algoma
Stark, Mrs. James.....	Vancouver
Stocking, Mrs. C. P.....	Waubashene
Taylor, Lady.....	Hamilton
Tilley, Mrs.....	London
Tilton, Mrs.....	Ottawa
Torrington, Mrs. F. H.....	Toronto
Tremaine, Mrs. de B.....	Halifax
Watkins, Mrs. Thomas C.....	Hamilton
Whelan, Mrs. Peter.....	Ottawa
Wilson, Miss Teresa F.....	England
Wilson, Miss.....	New Glasgow
Wood, Miss Mary.....	Hamilton
Yarker, Mrs. Coxworthy.....	London

ANNUAL PATRONS :

Brown, Mrs. George	Regina
Byers, Mrs. Robert P.	Toronto
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Carty, Miss Mary E.	Toronto
Cockshutt, Mr. E. L.	Brantford
Covert, Mrs.	Toronto
Dalton, Miss Florence	Toronto
Darling, Mrs. Andrew	Toronto
Duffield, Mrs. J. C.	London
England, Dr. Grace Ritchie	Montreal
Fisher, Hon. Sydney	Ottawa
Frost, Mr. H. L.	Hamilton
Gartshore, Col. W. M.	London
Gibson, Sir John	Hamilton
Gibson, Lady	Hamilton
Glasgow, Mrs. Robert	Toronto
Graham, Mrs. G. A.	Fort William
Hobson, Mrs. R.	Hamilton
Huestis, Mrs. A. M.	Toronto
Jennings, Mrs. R. C.	Toronto
Mallock, Mrs. F. S.	Hamilton
Marshall, Mr. Noel	Toronto
Massey, Mr. Chester D. (in memory of Anna Vincent Massey)	Toronto
Olmstead, Mrs. L.	Hamilton
Phin, Mrs. W. E.	Hamilton
Robertson, Mr. J. Ross	Toronto
Ross, Col. J. G.	(Overseas)
Southam, Mrs.	Hamilton
Stocking, Mrs. C. F.	Waubushene
Torrington, Mrs. F. H.	Toronto
Walker, Sir Edmund	Toronto
Watt, Mr. George	Brantford
Watt, Mrs. George	Brantford
William, Mrs. R. S.	Toronto
Wood, Mr. W. A.	Hamilton
Wood, Mrs. W. A.	Hamilton

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS :

Covert, Mrs.	Toronto
Frost, Mrs. H. L.	Hamilton
Gordon, Dr. Margaret	Toronto
Hamilton, Mrs. L. A.	Toronto
Johnston, Dr. Margaret	Toronto
Jones, Mrs. A. S.	Brantford

Morson, Mrs. W. R.	Toronto
Peletier, Mrs. L.	Fort William
Plumptre, Mrs. H. P.	Toronto
Sherk, Mrs. J. M.	Fort William
Stratford, Mrs. John H.	Toronto
Taylor, Lady	Hamilton

SCHEDULE OF FEES

<i>Life Patrons</i>	<i>\$100.00</i>
<i>Life Members</i>	<i>25.00</i>
<i>Annual Patrons</i>	<i>10.00 annually</i>
<i>Associate Members</i>	<i>5.00</i> <i>"</i>

LOCAL COUNCILS

WITH THEIR AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

BRANDON LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized November 29, 1895

President—Mrs. A. R. Irwin, 322 Fourteenth St., Brandon, Man.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Percy Clark, 636 Sixteenth St., Brandon, Man.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Art Club.	St. Paul's Willing Workers.
I.O.D.E.	W.C.T.U.—Chisholm Union.
Ladies' Aid—Baptist.	" Park Union.
" Congregational.	" Willard Union.
" Methodist.	Women's Hospital Aid.
St. Anne's Society.	Y.W.C.A.
St. Matthew's Guild.	

BRANTFORD LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized May 29, 1908

President—Mrs. W. C. Livingston, 88 Brant St., Brantford, Ont.*Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Louise Jones, 148 Brant Ave., Brantford, Ont.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Art League—Dufferin School.	Ladies' Aid—Wellington St. Methodist Church.
" Victoria School.	Ladies' Aid—Zion Presbyterian Ch.
Brantford District Missionary (Methodist Church).	Soldiers' Wives Visiting Committee.
Children's Aid Society.	Teachers' Association.
Equal Franchise Club.	Victorian Order of Nurses.
Farrington Missionary Society.	Widows' Home.
I.O.D.E.—Brant Chapter.	W.C.T.U.
" Dufferin Rifles Chapter.	Women's Hospital Aid.
Ladies' Aid—Alexandra Presbyterian Church.	Women's Institute—Moyle Tranquility.
Ladies' Aid—Brant Ave. Methodist Church.	Y.M.C.A.—Women's Auxiliary.
Ladies' Aid—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.	Y.W.C.A. Auxiliary.

CALGARY LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized October, 1912

President—Mrs. G. Kerby, Mount Royal College, Calgary, Alta.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. H. G. H. Glass, 3018 Glencoe Rd., Calgary, Alta.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

American Women's Club.	Tuberculosis Association.
Consumers' League.	Typographical Union No. 19.
Hebrew Ladies' Aid.	United Farmers of Alberta—Women's Auxiliary.
Housekeepers' Association.	Women's Alliance—Unitarian Ch.
I.O.D.E.—Col. MacLeod Chapter.	Women's Auxiliary—Protestant Cathedral.
Ladies' Aid—Central Methodist.	Women's Auxiliary—St. Barnabas.
“ Crescent Heights.	Women's Canadian Club.
“ Knox Church.	W.C.T.U.—Central.
“ Olivet Baptist Church.	“ Crescent Heights.
“ St. Paul.	“ Hillcrest.
“ Trinity Church.	“ West End.
“ Victoria Methodist.	Women's Press Club.
“ Wesley Church.	Women's Social Service.
“ West Calgary.	Women Teachers' Association.
Missionary Society—Knox Church.	Working Women's Association.
Mothers' Club and Art League.	Y.W.C.A.
Mothers' Club — Normal Practice School.	Young Women's Club—St. Andrew's Church.
Mothers' Union—Central Committee.	
Naomi Mothers.	
Samaritan Club.	

CHAPLEAU LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized November 8, 1911

President—*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Vice, Chapleau, Ont.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—Ladies' Auxiliary.	St. John's Church Women's Auxiliary.
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DAUPHIN LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized April 27, 1917

President—Mrs. M. Bready, Dauphin, Man.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. R. G. Ferguson, Box 447, Dauphin, Man.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Children's Aid.	Church Societies—Presbyterian.
Church Societies—Baptist.	Hospital Aid.
“ English.	I.O.D.E.
“ Methodist.	Soldiers' Aid.

EAST PICTOU LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized May, 1899

President—Miss Carmichael, New Glasgow, N.S.*Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Annie M. Murray, New Glasgow, N.S.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Aberdeen Hospital Auxiliary—New Glasgow.	W.M.S.—First Presbyterian Church.
Aberdeen Hospital Auxiliary—Stellarton.	“ Baptist.
St. George Women's Association.	“ Methodist.
W.C.T.U.—New Glasgow.	“ St. Andrew's Church.
“ Trenton.	“ Sharon Church, Stellarton.
	“ Trenton.
	“ United Church.

EDMONTON LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized March, 1908

President—Mrs. Reginald Smith, 9824 Ninety-Second Ave., Edmonton, Alta.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. J. H. Riddell, 11149 Eighty-Eighth Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Alberta Humane Society.	I.O.D.E.—Duchess of Sutherland
Alberta University Women's Club.	Chapter.
Alberta Women's Institute.	“ First Canadian Contin-
Auxiliary to Missions—All Saints'.	gent Chapter.
“ “ Holy Trinity.	“ Fort Edmonton Chapter.
Canadian Women's Press Club.	“ Forty-ninth Edmonton
Catholic Women's League.	Regt. Chapter.
Consumers' League.	“ General Joffre Chapter.
Daughters and Maids of England.	“ King Albert Chapter.
Edmonton Business Women's Club.	“ Kiomi Chapter.
Equal Franchise League.	“ Lloyd George Chapter.
Graduate Nurses.	“ Major Fane Chapter.
I.O.D.E.—Beaver House Chapter.	“ Margaret McDonald
“ British Navy Chapter.	Chapter.
“ Cardinal Mercier Chapter.	“ Mistanusk Chapter.
“ Colonel Harwood Chapter.	“ Municipal Chapter.

I.O.D.E.—19th Alberta Dragoons Chapter.	Social Service.
“ Omamee Chapter.	Strathcona Hospital Aid.
“ 194th Highlanders Chapter.	Sunset Division Ladies' Auxiliary to the Railway Conductors of the World.
“ Wauchusk Chapter.	Uplift Circle.
“ Westward Ho! Chapter.	Victorian Order of District Nurses.
Ladies' Aid—Christ Church.	Women's Art Association.
“ First Baptist Church.	Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees.
“ Grace Church.	Women's Canadian Club.
“ Hebrew Church.	W.C.T.U.—Central Branch.
“ Metropolitan Church.	“ Highlands Branch.
“ McDougall Church.	“ Lamont Branch.
“ Unitarian Church.	“ Norwood Branch.
“ Wesley Church.	“ South Edmonton Branch.
“ Westminster Church.	“ Vegreville Branch.
Mission Circle—Strathcona Baptist Church.	“ West End Branch.
Robertson College Guild.	Women's Civic Club.
St. Anthony's Needlework Guild.	Women's Hospital Aid.
St. John's Ambulance Brigade—Overseas.	Y.W.C.A.
	Y.W.C.T.U.

HALIFAX LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized August 24, 1894

President—Mrs. Wm. Dennis, 45 Cobourg St., Halifax, N.S.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss C. A. Ritchie, “Winwich,” Halifax, N.S.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Alexandra Society.	Ladies' Aid West Baptist Church.
Anti-tuberculosis League.	“ “ Missionary Society, First Baptist Church.
Cathedral Social Service League.	Ladies' College Alumnae.
Catholic Women's Emigration Society.	Ladies' Musical Club.
Children of Mary.	North End Mission.
Currie Auxiliary.	Order of Scottish Women.
Dalhousie Alumnae.	Protestant Orphans' Home.
Household League.	Red Cross Society.
Girls' Friendly, St. George's.	S.P.C. Auxiliary.
“ “ St. Paul's.	“ “ Dartmouth.
I.O.D.E., Chebucto Chapter.	Victorian Order of Nurses.
“ Princess Louise Chapter.	W.A., C. of E. Institute.
Infants' Home.	“ St. Paul's Girls'.
Ladies' Aid, Infirmary.	“ St. George's

W.A., St. Paul's.	W.M.S., St. John's.
" Trinity.	" St. Matthew's.
Women's Club, Church of The Redeemer.	Women's Work Exchange.
W.C.T.U.	Y.M.C.A., Auxiliary.
" Roberts.	Y's, Cameron.
" Dartmouth.	" Dartmouth Excelsior.
W.M.S., Fort Massey.	" Floral.
" Park Street.	" Lunenburg.

HAMILTON LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized November 17, 1893

President—Mrs. Lyle, 35 Glenfern Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Harris, 169 James St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Aberdeen Association.	I.O.D.E.—St. Hilda's Chapter.
Aged Women's Home.	" St. Cecilia Chapter.
Alma College Daughters.	Ladies' Benevolent Society.
Alumnae Reading Club.	Nurses' Alumnae Association.
Boys' Home.	Nurses' Association.
Children's Aid Society.	Patriotic League.
East Hamilton War Relief.	<i>Secours National</i>
Girls' Home.	Victorian Order of Nurses.
Hamilton Health Association—Woman's Auxiliary.	Victorian Order of Nurses—House Committee.
Hamilton Health League.	Women's Art Association.
Hamilton Orphan Asylum.	Women's Canadian Club.
Hamilton Teachers' Association.	W.C.T.U.—Central Branch.
Hamilton Women Teachers' Association.	" Hamilton Branch.
Hebrew Ladies' Deborah Society.	" Yeomans Branch.
Horticultural Society.	Women's Exchange.
Infants' Home and Home for the Friendless.	Women's Institute—Burlington.
I.O.D.E.—Caxton Chapter.	" Saltfleet.
" Paardeburg Chapter.	" Sanford.
" St. Elizabeth's Chapter.	Women's Liberal Club.
	Women's Wentworth Historical Soc.
	Y.W.C.A.

INGERSOLL LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized May, 1903

(Temporarily suspended for War Work)

KINGSTON LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized April 26, 1894

President—Miss Machar, 25 Sydenham St., Kingston, Ont.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. John Wright, 7 Mack St., Kingston, Ont.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

Art Association.	Public Library Board.
Catholic Girls' Club.	Queen's Alumnae.
Church Women's Aid—St. George's	Red Cross Society.
Cathedral.	St. John Ambulance Brigade—Over-
Creche or Day Nursery.	seas.
General Hospital Aid Society.	Sodality Children of Mary.
Hotel Dieu Hospital Auxiliary.	Soldiers' Wives League.
Infants' Home.	Victorian Order of Nurses.
I.O.D.E.	Women's Auxiliary Boy Blues—Cross
“ —Cataraqui Chapter.	Band.
“ —Kingston Chapter.	Women's Auxiliary—7th Patriotic
Jewish Society.	Fund.
King's Daughters—City Union.	Women's Canadian Club.
Kingston Chapter Graduate Nurses.	W.C.T.U.
Musical Club.	Women's Emergency Corps.
Nurses' Alumnae.	Women Teachers' Association.
Orphans' Guild.	Y.M.C.A.—Mothers' Council.
Orphans' Home.	Y.W.C.A.
Poor Relief.	

LETHBRIDGE LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized June, 1914

President—Mrs. G. W. Robinson, 423 Eighth St. S., Lethbridge, Alta.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Alexander Smith, 536 Eighth St. S., Lethbridge, Alta.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

I.O.D.E.—Sir Alexander Galt Chap-	Mathesis Club.
ter.	St. Augustin's W. A.
Knox Missionary Society.	W.C.T.U.—Central.
Ladies' Aid—Know.	Women's Civic Club.
“ —Wesley.	Women's Relief Society.

LONDON LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized January 16, 1894

President—Mrs. H. A. Boomer, 393 William St., London, Ont.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. J. C. Yarker, 73 Wortley Rd., London, Ont.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Aberdeen Society.	Red Cross Society.
Alma Society.	Suffrage Association.
Children's Aid.	St. John Ambulance Corps.
Convalescent Home.	St. John Ambulance—Nursing Division No. 4.
Girls' Social Service Club.	Victorian Order of Nurses.
I.O.D.E.—London.	Women's Art Club.
“ St. Thomas.	Women's Canadian Club.
King's Daughters.	Women's Christian Association.
Ladies' Music Club.	Women's Gardening Association.
Ladies' Sanatorium Aid.	Women Teachers' Guild.
Mothers' Clubs.	Y.M.C.A.—Women's Auxiliary.
Mothers' Union—Memorial Church.	Y.W.C.A.
Nurses' Alumnae—Victoria Hospital.	
Protestant Orphans' Home.	

MACLEOD LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized April, 1916

President—Miss Muir, Macleod, Alta.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. J. A. Virtue, Macleod, Alta.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Fortnightly Club.	W.M.S.—Presbyterian.
Ladies' Aid—Presbyterian.	W.C.T.U.
W.M.S.—Methodist.	

MEDICINE HAT LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized March 15, 1916

President—Mrs. W. M. Williamson, 317 First St., S.E. Medicine Hat, Alta.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. J. A. Porter, 489 Eighth St. S.E., Medicine Hat, Alta.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Elm Street Red Cross Circle.	Red Cross.
Graduate Nurses.	Women's Auxiliary—St. Barnabas.
Hospital Aid.	Women's Auxiliary—Typographical Union.
I.O.D.E.	W.C.T.U.
Ladies' Aid—Baptist Church.	Women's Literary Club.
“ Fifth Ave. Methodist.	W.M.S.—Baptist Church.
“ St. John's.	“ Fifth Ave. Methodist.
“ Westminster.	“ Westminster.
Missionary Society—St. John's.	Women's Society—Knox Presbyterian Church.
Mothers' Club—Alexandra School.	Y.W.C.A.
“ Elizabeth Street.	
Prisoners of War Society.	

MONTREAL LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized November 30, 1893

President—Dr. Grace Ritchie England, 126 Bishop St., Montreal, Que.*Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Pearl Leslie, Summit Crescent, Montreal, Que.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

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| Alumnae Association of General Hospital Training School for Nurses. | Montreal Women's Club. |
| Alumnae Association of McGill University. | Murray Bay Convalescent Home. |
| Alumnae Association of Royal Victoria Hospital Training School for Nurses. | Needlework Guild—Montreal Br'ch. |
| Antiquarian Society—Ladies' Branch. | Parks and Playgrounds. |
| Boys' Sunshine Club of Westmount—Ladies' Auxiliary. | Protestant Industrial Rooms. |
| Brehmer Rest. | Protestant Infants' Home. |
| Canadian Nurses' Association. | Protestant Orphans' Home. |
| Girls' Friendly Society. | Protestant Women Teachers' Association of Montreal. |
| Goodwill Holiday House. | Royal Edward Institute—Ladies' Committee. |
| Hervey Institute. | St. Margaret's Home. |
| I.H.N. Society. | St. Paul's Doreas and Ladies' Aid Society. |
| Industrial Daughters of Zion. | Sheltering Home, The. |
| Iverley Settlement. | Victoria Sunshine Society of Canada. |
| King's Daughters, The. | Victorian Order of Nurses. |
| King's Daughters—Royal Circle. | Women's Alliance—Church of the Messiah. |
| Ladies' Benevolent Society. | Women's Art Society. |
| Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society. | Women's Directory of Montreal. |
| Loyola Club. | Women's Guild—St. Andrew's Ch'ch. |
| Melville Church Hospital Social Service. | Women's National Immigration Soc. |
| Montreal Day Nursery. | Women's Societies—Emmanuel Ch'h. |
| Montreal Diet Dispensary. | W.C.T.U.—Central. |
| Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital. | " Fairmount. |
| Montreal Froebel Society. | " Frances Willard. |
| Montreal Suffrage Association. | " Mizpah. |
| | " Northern District. |
| | Y.W.C.A. |

MOOSE JAW LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized November 14, 1916

President—Mrs. Angus A. Graham, B.A., Moose Jaw College, Moose Jaw, Sask.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. A. G. Halstead, 1215 Grafton Ave., Moose Jaw, Sask.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Art Club.	Providence Hospital—Ladies' Auxiliary.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—G.L.A.	Saskatchewan Graduate Nurses' Association—Moose Jaw Branch.
Children of Mary, St. Joseph's.	W.A.R. Club.
Convalescent Home—Women's Auxiliary.	Women's Benefit Association Maecabees—Review No. 2.
Equal Franchise League.	W.C.T.U.
I.O.O.F.—Olive Branch Rebecca Lodge.	W.M.S.—First Baptist Church.
Ladies' Aid—First Baptist Church.	" Minto Ave. Presbyterian Church.
" Minto Ave. Presbyterian Church.	" St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.
" St. Joseph's Church.	" St. Paul's Presbyterian Ch.
" Zion Methodist Church.	" Wesley Church.
Ladies' Auxiliary—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.	" Zion Methodist Church.
League of the Sacred Heart—St. Joseph's.	Women's Musical Club.
	Y.M.C.A.—Women's Auxiliary.

NEW WESTMINSTER LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized July, 1898

President—Mrs. T. A. Barnard, 1118 Hamilton St., New Westminster, B.C.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. R. M. Bradshaw, 6 Queen's Court, New Westminster, B.C.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Anti-Tuberculosis Society.	Ladies' Aid—St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal.
Canadian Red Cross Society.	" Sixth Ave. Methodist.
Educational Club.	Loyal True Blue Association.
Graduate Nurses' Association.	Maids and Daughters of England.
I.O.D.E.—Municipal Chapter.	Royal Columbian Hospital—Women's Auxiliary.
King's Daughters—Royal Aid Circle.	Sunshine Club.
Ladies' Aid—Holy Trinity Cathedral.	University Women's Club.
" Olivet Baptist.	Victorian Order of Nurses.
" Queen's Ave Methodist.	Westminster Benevolent Society.
" St. Aidan's Presbyterian.	W.C.T.U.
" St. Andrew's Presbyterian.	Y.W.C.A.
" St. Stephen's.	

NORTH BAY LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized May, 1915

(Temporarily suspended for War Work)

OLDS LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized May 23, 1916

President—Mrs. Peattie, Olds, Alta.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Hughes, Olds, Alta.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

Bridge and Literary Club.	Red Cross.
Ladies' Aid—Baptist Church.	Women's Auxiliary—Anglican.
“ Methodist Church.	W.C.T.U.
“ Presbyterian Church.	

OTTAWA LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized January 15, 1894

President—Mrs. Adam Shortt, 5 Marlborough Ave., Ottawa, Ont.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. J. A. Wilson, 178 Rideau Terrace, Ottawa, Ont.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

Aberdeen Mutual Benefit Association.	Ottawa Froebel Union.
Alumnae Association of Notre Dame Convent.	Ottawa Girl Guides.
Canadian Historical Society.	Ottawa Home for Aged.
Children's Aid Society.	Ottawa Ladies' College Reading Circle.
Children's Flower Guild.	Ottawa Women's Club.
Hebrew Benevolent Society.	Ottawa Women Teachers' Association.
Home for Friendless Women.	Perley Home.
L.O.D.E.—Laurentian Chapter.	Protestant General Hospital.
“ Madeleine de Vercheres Chapter.	Protestant Infants' Home.
Jewish Women's League.	Protestant Orphans' Home.
King's Daughters' Guild.	St. Luke's Hospital—Women's Auxiliary Board.
Ladies' Aid—Chalmer's Church.	Soldiers' Service Club.
“ Dominion Church.	Soldiers' Wives' League.
“ Eastern Methodist Ch.	University Women's Club.
“ Knox Church.	Victorian Order of Nurses.
“ McLeod St. Methodist Church.	Water Street Hospital.
“ Ottawa (Jewish).	Women's Alliance of the Church of Our Father.
“ St. Andrew's Church.	Women's Art Association.
“ St. Paul's Methodist Ch.	Women's Association—St. George's Church.
“ St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.	Women's Canadian Club.
Maternity Hospital.	W.C.T.U.—Central.
Morning Music Club.	“ District.
	“ Frances Willard.

W.C.T.U.—Ottawa South.	Y.M.C.A.—Women's Auxiliary.
“ Westboro'.	Young Women's Association of Knox Church.
Women's Civil Service Association.	Y.W.C.A. Board.
Women's Hostel and Travellers' Aid.	Young Women's Missionary Society
Women's Institute—South Lanark.	—Mackay Presbyterian.
W.M.S.—Dominion Church.	

PEMBROKE LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized May 10, 1916

(No list received)

PETERBOROUGH LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized February 13, 1913

President—Mrs. F. C. Neal, 314 Rubidge St., Peterborough, Ont.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Stevenson, 193 Aylmer St., Peterborough, Ont.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Chancel Guild.	South End Reading Circle.
Graduate Nurses' Association.	Women's Art Association.
I.O.D.E.—57th Regt. Chapter.	Women's Association.
King's Daughters.	Women's Auxiliary—Charlotte St. Church.
Ladies' Aid—Charlotte St. Church.	Women's Auxiliary—St. Luke's.
“ Knox Church.	W.C.T.U.
“ Murray St. Church.	Women's Mission Circle—Murray St. Baptist Church.
“ St. Andrew's Church.	W.M.S.—George St. Methodist Ch.
Mothers' Club—King Edward.	“ St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.
“ King George.	Women Teachers' Association.
“ Queen Mary.	Young Ladies' Mission Circle.
North End Reading Circle.	Y.M.C.A.—Central Mothers' Club.
Peterborough Elementary Graded Union of S.S. Teachers.	Y.W.C.A.
Protestant Home, Board of.	
Red Cross Society.	
St. John Auxiliary.	

PINCHER CREEK LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized 1917

(No list received)

PONOKA LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized April, 1917

President—Mrs. George E. Clarke, Ponoka, Alta.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Owen Williams, Ponoka, Alta.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**Ladies' Aid—Methodist.
Red Cross.

Women's Missionary Society.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized February, 1917

President—Mrs. T. B. Millar, Portage La Prairie, Man.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Alexander Taylor, Portage la Prairie, Man.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

Dorcas Society.

Home Economics Society—Burnside.

" " Edwin.

" " High Bluff.

" " Portage

" " la Prairie.

I.O.D.E.—General Sam. Steele Chapter.

" Portage Plains Chapter.

" Prairie Gateway Chapter.

Ladies' Aid—Baptist Church.

" Methodist Church.

" Oakville Methodist Ch.

Ladies' Rest Room Committee.

Mothers' Association.

Oakville Grain Growers—Women's

Auxiliary.

St. John's Altar Society.

Star Mission Circle.

W.C.T.U.

W.M.S.—Baptist.

" High Bluff Methodist.

" High Bluff Presbyterian.

" Knox Church.

" Methodist Church.

" Prospect.

PRINCE ALBERT LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized November, 1916

President—Mrs. D. C. McLellan, 42 Twentieth St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. James Wilson, 1025 Fourth St. E., Prince Albert, Sask.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

Colleston Home Makers' Club.

Humane Society.

Ladies' Aid—Baptist.

Ladies' Aid—Wesley Methodist.

Lady Teachers' Association.

Soldiers' Wives' and Mothers' League.

RED DEER LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized March 31, 1916

President—Mrs. A. S. Maxwell, Red Deer, Alta.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. A. H. Moyes, Red Deer, Alta.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

Alexandra Club.	Red Deer Women's Institute.
I.O.D.E.	Soldiers' Wives' Club.
Ladies' Aid—Baptist.	Women's Auxiliary.
“ Methodist.	W.C.T.U.
“ Presbyterian.	W.M.S.—Presbyterian.
Ladies' Hospital Aid.	

REGINA LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized October 16, 1895

President—Mrs. J. R. Peverett, 2178 Angus St., Regina, Sask.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. T. D. Brown, 2153 McIntyre St., Regina, Sask.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

Alexandra Club.	Westminster Guild.
Allied Club.	Women's Auxiliary—Grace.
Altar Society—Holy Rosary Cath-	“ St. Paul's.
edral.	“ Wesley.
Children's Shelter Home.	W.C.T.U.—Central.
Civic Economics Society.	“ North.
Equal Franchise League.	“ West.
Graduate Nurses' Association.	Women's Educational Club.
Grey Nuns' Hospital—Lady Patron-	W.M.S.—Baptist.
esses.	“ Carmichael.
Homemakers' Club.	“ Fourteenth Ave.
League of the Sacred Heart.	“ Knox.
Ladies' Aid—Baptist.	“ Metropolitan.
“ Carmichael.	“ Rae.
“ Fourteenth Ave.	“ Wesley.
“ Knox.	“ Westminster.
“ Metropolitan.	Young Ladies' Bible Class—Wesley.
“ St. Andrew's.	Young Ladies' Class—Baptist.
Musical Club.	Young Ladies' Sodality—Holy Ros-
Settlement House Board.	ary Cathedral.
University Club.	Y.W.C.A.

RENFREW LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized May, 1909

President—Mrs. D. H. McAndrew, Renfrew, Ont.*Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Mabel Wright, Renfrew, Ont.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

Curling Club.	St. Paul's Guild.
Ladies' Aid—Methodist.	W.C.T.U.
“ St. Andrew's.	

ST. JOHN LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized August 14, 1894

President—Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, 47 Carleton St., St. John, N.B.*Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Amelia J. Haley, 216 Rockland Rd., St. John, N.B.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

Alexander Temple of Honor.	Natural History Society—Ladies' Association.
Associated Charities.	
Catholic Ladies' Benefit Society—St. Monica's.	Playgrounds Association.
Children's Aid Society.	Protestant Orphan Asylum.
Church of England Institute.	St. Vincent's High School Alumnae.
Daughters of Israel.	Seamen's Mission.
Educational Humane Society.	Soldier's Comfort Association.
Field Comforts Association.	University Club.
Free Kindergarten Association.	Victorian Order of Nurses.
Girls' High School Alumnae.	Wednesday Evening Club.
Housewives' League.	Woman Suffrage Association.
King's Daughters' Guild.	Women's Canadian Club.
Natural History Society—Junior Association.	Y.W.C.A.—Women's Auxiliary.

SARNIA LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized February, 1913

President—Mrs. T. W. Nisbet, 273 North Christina St., Sarnia, Ont.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. J. McGibbon, 180 Front St., Sarnia, Ont.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

Catholic Benevolent Society.	Hospital Aid.
Children's Aid.	Humane Society.
Historical Society—Women's Canadian.	Ladies' Aid—Central Baptist Ch.
	“ Central Methodist Ch.

Ladies' Aid—St. Andrew's Church.	Round Table Reading Club.
" St. George's Church.	Women's Auxiliary—St. George's Church.
" St. John's Church.	W.C.T.U.—Central.
" St. Paul's Church.	" Tunnel.
Miss. Soc.—Central Baptist.	Women's Institute—Blackwell.
" Central Methodist.	" Colinvile.
" St. Andrew's Church.	" Mandaumin.
" St. Paul's Church.	" Maple Leaf.
Minerva Reading Club.	Zenana Medical and Bible Society—
Parent Teacher—Northern Division.	Sarnia Branch.
Parent Teacher—Southern Division.	
Red Cross Society.	

SASKATOON LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized November, 1916

President—Mrs. Walter C. Murray, Saskatoon, Sask.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Isa Irvine, 500 Bedford Road, Saskatoon, Sask.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Children's Aid Society.	Returned Soldiers' Welcome and Aid League.
Edith Cavell Nursing Division.	St. John's Church Chancel Guild.
Equal Franchise League.	Soldiers' Wives' and Mothers' League.
Fortnightly Club.	University Knitting Club.
Girls' Auxiliary—St. George's Ch.	University of Saskatchewan—Girls' Representative Council.
Girl Guides.	Victorian Order of Nurses.
Grace Church Red Cross Knitting and Sewing Division.	Women's Auxiliary—Christ Church.
I.O.D.E.—Festubert Chapter.	" St. George's Ch.
" Fitzgerald Chapter.	" St. James' Ch.
" Golden West Chapter.	" St. John's.
" Municipal Chapter.	W.C.T.U.—Central.
Knox Church Literary and Social Club.	" Cleveland.
Knox Knitting Club.	Women's Musical Club.
Ladies' Aid—Grace Church.	W.M.S.—Grace Methodist Church.
" St. Paul's Church.	" Knox Church.
" Third Ave. Methodist.	" Mayfair Church.
Mission Circle—Grace Methodist Ch.	" St. Thomas.
" Third Ave. Methodist.	" Wesley Church.
	" Westminster Church.
Penta Kai Deku Society—University.	Women's Reading Club.
Red Cross Women's Work Committee.	Y.W.C.A.—
	" University.

SUDBURY LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized June 26, 1911
(Temporarily suspended for War Work)

SYDNEY LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized October, 1911
(No list received)

TIMISKAMING LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized May, 1915

President—Mrs. J. Lorne McDougall, Haileybury, Ont.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. C. M. Henrotin, Haileybury, Ont.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Canadian Club.	Mothers' Union—St. James' Church,
I.O.D.E.	Cobalt.
Ladies' Aid—Methodist Church, Co-	St. Paul's Guild—Haileybury.
balt.	W.C.T.U.—Haileybury.
" Methodist Ch., Hailey-	Women's Institute—Matheson.
bury.	" New Liskeard.
" Presbyterian Church,	W.M.A.—Presbyterian Ch., Cobalt.
New Liskeard.	" Presbyterian Ch., Hailey-
Monday Club—Cobalt and Hailey-	bury.
bury.	

TORONTO LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized November 3, 1893

President—Mrs. A. M. Huestis, 10 Homewood Pl., Toronto, Ont.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. M. L. Irvine, Aberdeen Club, Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Alliance of Unitarian Women—	Canadian Household Economic As-
Toronto Branch.	sociation—Housewives' League.
Alma Daughters—Toronto.	Canadian Women's Suffrage Associ-
Baden Powell Girl Guides—Toronto	ation.
Local Committee.	Catholic Young Ladies' Literary.
Beaches' Progressive Club.	Culture Club.
Beaches' Women's Patriotic League.	Equal Franchise League.
Big Sister Association.	Froebel Society, Toronto.
Bishop Strachan School Association.	Georgina House Association.
Canadian Business Women's Club.	Girls' Friendly Association.

- Golden Rule Guild.
 Graduate Nurses of Ontario—Toronto Chapter.
 Haven and Prison Gate Mission.
 Hebrew Ladies' Maternity Aid.
 Home and School Club.
 Humane Society—Toronto.
 I.O.D.E.—Union Jack Chapter.
 Infants' Home and Infirmary.
 International Order King's Daughters and Sons (City Union).
 Junior Local Council of Jewish Women.
 King George League.
 Local Council of Jewish Women.
 Montifiore Benevolent Society—Toronto Ladies.
 Mothers' Union.
 Needle Work Guild of Canada.
 Ontario Equal Franchise Association.
 Orthopedic Hospital.
 Political Equality League.
 Protestant Orphans' Home.
 Public Health Nurses' Association.
 Public School Nurses' Association.
 Riverdale Reading Club.
 Rosedale League of School Art.
 Rosedale Travel Club.
 Round Table Club.
 Runnymede Travel Club.
 St. Hilda's College Alumnae Ass'n.
 St. John Ambulance—College Nursing Division.
 St. Joseph's College Alumnae Association.
 Samaritan Club.
 Social Science Club.
 Suffragists' War Auxiliary.
 Toronto Horticultural Society.
 Toronto Social Study Club.
 Toronto Travel Club.
 Trafalgar Daughters—Toronto Chapter.
 University College Alumnae Association.
 University Women's Club.
 Victoria College Alumnae Association.
 Victoria Women's Association.
 Victorian Order of Nurses.
 West End Travel Club.
 Western Hospital—Ladies' Auxiliary.
 Weston Samaritan Club.
 Women's Art Association.
 Women's Canadian Historical Society.
 Women's College Hospital and Dispensary.
 Women's Medical Association.
 Women's Welcome Hostel.
 Women Teachers' Association.

TRURO LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized May, 1912

President—Mrs. John Stanfield, Truro, N.S.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. M. Dickie, Truro, N.S.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Benevolent Society—First Presbyterian Church. | W.F.M.S.—First Baptist Church. |
| Benevolent Society—St. John's Ch. | " First Presbyterian Ch. |
| Girls' Guild—First Presbyterian Ch. | " Immanuel Baptist Ch. |
| Victorian Order Nurses. | " St. Andrew's. |
| Women's Auxiliary—St. John's Ch. | W.M.S.—Methodist Church. |
| W.C.T.U. | Y.M.C.A.—Ladies' Auxiliary. |

VANCOUVER LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized November, 1894

President—Mrs. W. H. Griffin, 1194 Thurlow St., Vancouver, B.C.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. R. Charles Stoddard, 2065 Triumph St., Vancouver, B.C.**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

- | | |
|---|---|
| American Women's Club. | L.O.T.M.—Hollister Review. |
| Art, Historic and Scientific Society. | L.O.T.M.—Alexander Review No. 7. |
| British and Foreign Sailors' Guild. | London Needlework Guild. |
| British Columbia Franchise Association. | Methodist Women's Educat'l Club. |
| Catholic Aid Society. | Mizpah Lodge, No. 200. |
| Central Methodist Social League. | Mount Pleasant Suffrage League. |
| Central Mission Board. | No Surrender Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association. |
| Daughters and Maids of England. | P.E.O. Sisterhood—Chapter A. |
| Graduate Nurses' Association. | Pioneer Political Equality League. |
| Grandview Congregational Church. | Presbyterian Women's Social Service. |
| Home Economics Association. | Robertson Presbyterian Church. |
| I.O.F.—No. 702, Court Braeside. | Royal Needlework Guild. |
| Kindergarten Association. | St. John's Presbyterian Women's Aid. |
| King's Daughters. | Vancouver Sketch Club. |
| King's Daughters—Rainbow Circle. | Vancouver Woman's Building. |
| Kitchener Club. | Victorian Order of Nurses. |
| Ladies' Aid—First Baptist Church. | Westm'ter Hall Women's Auxiliary. |
| " First Congregational. | Women's Benefit Association of the |
| " First Presbyterian. | Maccabees—Review No. 22. |
| " Kerrisdale Methodist. | W.C.T.U.—Central. |
| " Kerrisdale Presbyter'n. | " Macken. |
| " Kitsilano Baptist. | " Mount Pleasant. |
| " Kitsilano Congregat'l. | " West End. |
| " Kitsilano Methodist. | " Vancouver District. |
| " Presbyterian. | Woman's Forum—Broadview. |
| " Mt. Pleasant Methodist. | " Ward Five. |
| " Sixth Ave. Methodist. | Women's Guild—Mt. Pleasant Pres- |
| " Wesley Methodist. | byterian. |
| " Westminster Church. | Women's Guild—St. Andrew's. |
| Ladies' Auxiliary of Temple Em- | Women's Institute—Central Park. |
| manuel. | Women's New Era League. |
| Ladies' Guild—Holy Rosary Hall. | Y.W.C.A. |

VERNON LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized October, 1895

President—Mrs. MacKelvie, Vernon, B.C.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Rourke, Vernon, B.C.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Anglican Guild.	Sunshine—L.C.W. Branch.
Hospital Ladies' Aid.	W.C.T.U.
Ladies' Aid—Methodist.	Women's Institute.
" Presbyterian.	

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized November, 1894

President—Miss Crease, Fort St., Victoria, B.C.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Gavin H. Burns, 1720 Denman St., Victoria, B.C.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Anti-Tuberculosis.	Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association—Purple Star.
Baxter Review No. 8.	Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association—Queen of Island Lodge.
Children's Aid.	Maccabees' Association—Victoria Review No. 1.
Connaught Seamen's Institute—Ladies' Guild.	Military Convalescent Hospitals—Women's Auxiliary.
Daughters of St. George.	Oriental School.
Day Nursery.	Queen Alexandra Review.
Diocesan Board—Women's Auxiliary.	Social Service—Women's Auxiliary.
First Baptist Mission Circle.	S.P.C.A.—Women's Auxiliary.
Friendly Help.	Unitarian Ladies' Alliance.
Girls' Friendly Society.	Victoria Club.
Helping Hand Bible Class.	Victoria Graduate Nurses' Association.
I.O.D.E.—Allies' Chapter.	Victoria Literary.
" A. D. Cameron Chapter.	Victorian Order.
" Camosan Chapter.	W.C.T.U.—Central.
" Esquimaux Chapter.	" Frances Willard.
" Flor. Nightingale Chapter.	" Home.
" Gonzales Chapter.	" Oak Bay.
" Lady Douglas Chapter.	" Rockland Park.
" Municipal Chapter.	" South End.
" Navy League Chapter.	Women's Institute—Corvickan.
Jub. Hospital—Women's Auxiliary.	" Garden City.
Ladies' Aid—Baptist.	" Lake Hill.
" Centennial.	" South Saanich.
" Congregational.	" West Saanich.
" Emmanuel Baptist.	Women's University Club.
" Fairfield Methodist.	Y.W.C.A.
" First Presbyterian.	
" Metropolitan.	
" St. Andrew's.	
Ladies' Musical Club.	

WEST ALGOMA LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized September 4, 1894

President—Mrs. J. J. Carrick, 6 Emmerson Ave., Port Arthur, Ont.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Peter McKellar, 403 S. John St., Fort William, Ont.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

American Women's Club, Fort Wil- and Port Arthur.	S.P.C.A.—Fort William.
Baptist Mission Circle, Port Arthur.	Women's Aid—Knox Presbyterian, Fort William.
Canadian Women's Press Club, Fort William and Port Arthur.	Women's Auxiliary—St. John's, Port Arthur.
Equal Suffrage Association (Dis- trict).	Women's Auxiliary—St. Luke's, Fort William.
Graduate Nurses' Association (Dis- trict).	Women's Auxiliary—St. Paul's, Fort William.
I.O.D.E.—John McIntyre Chapter, Fort William.	Women's Auxiliary—St. Thomas, Ft. William.
" (Junior) Lady Grey Chap- ter, Fort William.	Women's Canadian Club, Fort Wil- liam.
" (Junior) Princess Beatrice Chapter, Port Arthur.	Women's Canadian Club—Port Ar- thur.
John McKellar Memorial Hospital— Ladies' Aid, Fort William.	W.C.T.U.—Fort William.
King's Daughters, Port Arthur.	" Port Arthur.
Ladies' Aid—First Presbyterian Ch., Fort William.	Women's Institute—Fort William.
" Grace Church, Fort	" McIntyre.
William.	" Murillo.
" Knox Presbyterian, Pt.	" Port Arthur.
Arthur.	" Slate River.
" St. Paul's Port Arthur.	W.M.S.—St. Paul's, Port Arthur.
" Trinity, Port Arthur.	" Trinity, Port Arthur.
" Wesley, Fort William.	" Wesley, Fort William.
Railway, Marine and General Hospi- tal—Ladies' Aid, Port Arthur.	Women's Musical Club—Pt. Arthur.
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Guild, Fort William.	Y.M.C.A.—Women's Auxiliary, Fort William.
St. Joseph's General Hospital—La- dies' Aid, Port Arthur.	" Women's Auxiliary, Port Arthur.
	Y.W.C.T.U.—Port Arthur.
	Young Women's Missionary Society —St. Paul's, Port Arthur.

WEST PICTOU LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized June, 1914

President—Mrs. R. P. Fraser, West Pictou, N.S.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Arthur, Box 265, West Pictou, N.S.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Benevolent Society—Prince St.	W.C.T.U.
I.O.D.E.	W.M.S.—Knox.
Red Cross.	" Methodist.
St. James' Guild.	" Prince St.
Stella Maris Society.	" St. Andrew's.

WETASKIWIN LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized April 27, 1917

President—Mrs. George F. Root, Wetaskiwin.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. H. W. Wright, Wetaskiwin.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Altar Society, Sacred Heart Church.	Willing Workers, Presbyterian Church.
Hospital Aid Society.	
Ladies' Aid, Methodist Church.	W.C.T.U.
" " Norwegian "	Women's Institute.
Swedish Hospital Aid Society.	Women's Relief Corps.

WINNIPEG LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized February 12, 1894

President—Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, 209 Devon Court, Winnipeg, Man.*Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Charles Robson, 266 Cathedral Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

All Souls' Women's Alliance.	Household Economics Society—
Anti-Tuberculosis Society.	Teachers' Branch.
Catholic Women's Welcome League.	Household Economics Society—Vir-
Central Congregational Young Wo-	den.
men's Club.	Household Economics Society—Win-
Children's Aid Society.	nipeg.
Children's Home.	Kindergarten Settlement Association.
Children's Hospital.	Knowles' Boys' Home — Women's
Deaconess' Aid Society.	Auxiliary.
Earl of Meath Patriotic Association.	Ladies' Aid—All Saints.
Elmwood Political Educat'l League.	" Broadway Methodist.
Girls' Friendly Society.	" Central Congregat'nal.
Girls' Home of Welcome.	" First Baptist.
Household Economics Society—Mor-	" Fort Rouge Methodist.
ris.	" Grace Church.
Household Economics Society—Pilot	" Knox Church.
Mound.	" Nassau Baptist.

Ladies' Aid—St. Andrew's, of Keewatin.	Social Science Study Club.
" " St. Mary's.	Social Workers' Club.
" " Young Church.	University Women's Club.
Ladies' Auxiliary—A.O.H.	Victorian Order of Nurses.
" " North Winnipeg Hospital.	Wesley Women's Educational Association.
Lady Helpers of the Good Shepherd.	Western Art Association.
Ladies' Service League.	Winnipeg Teachers' Club.
Manitoba Assoc. Graduate Nurses.	Women's Association—Home St. Ch.
Misericordia League.	Women's Canadian Club.
Mothers' Association.	W.C.T.U.—District.
North End Council of Women.	Women's Civic League.
Nurses' Alumnae Association.	Women's Exchange.
Old Folks' Home.	Women's Hospital Aid.
Political Educational League.	W.M.S.—Fort Rouge Methodist.
St. Boniface Nurses' Alumnae.	Women's Rifle Association.
St. Joseph's Orphanage.	Women's Volunteer Reserve.
St. Stephen's Ladies' Association.	Y.W.C.A.
	Young Women's Guild—Grace Ch.

YARMOUTH LOCAL COUNCIL

Organized May 14, 1914

President—Mrs. G. G. Sanderson, Yarmouth, N.S.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. A. J. Fuller, Yarmouth, N.S.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.	Victorian Order of Nurses.
Hospital Aid.	W.C.T.U.
Horticultural and Improvement Society.	W.F.M.S.—Congregational Church.
Kritoscophian Club.	" Methodist Church.
S.P.S. Auxiliary.	" Presbyterian Church.
	" Zion Church.

NATIONALLY ORGANIZED SOCIETIES IN FEDERATION

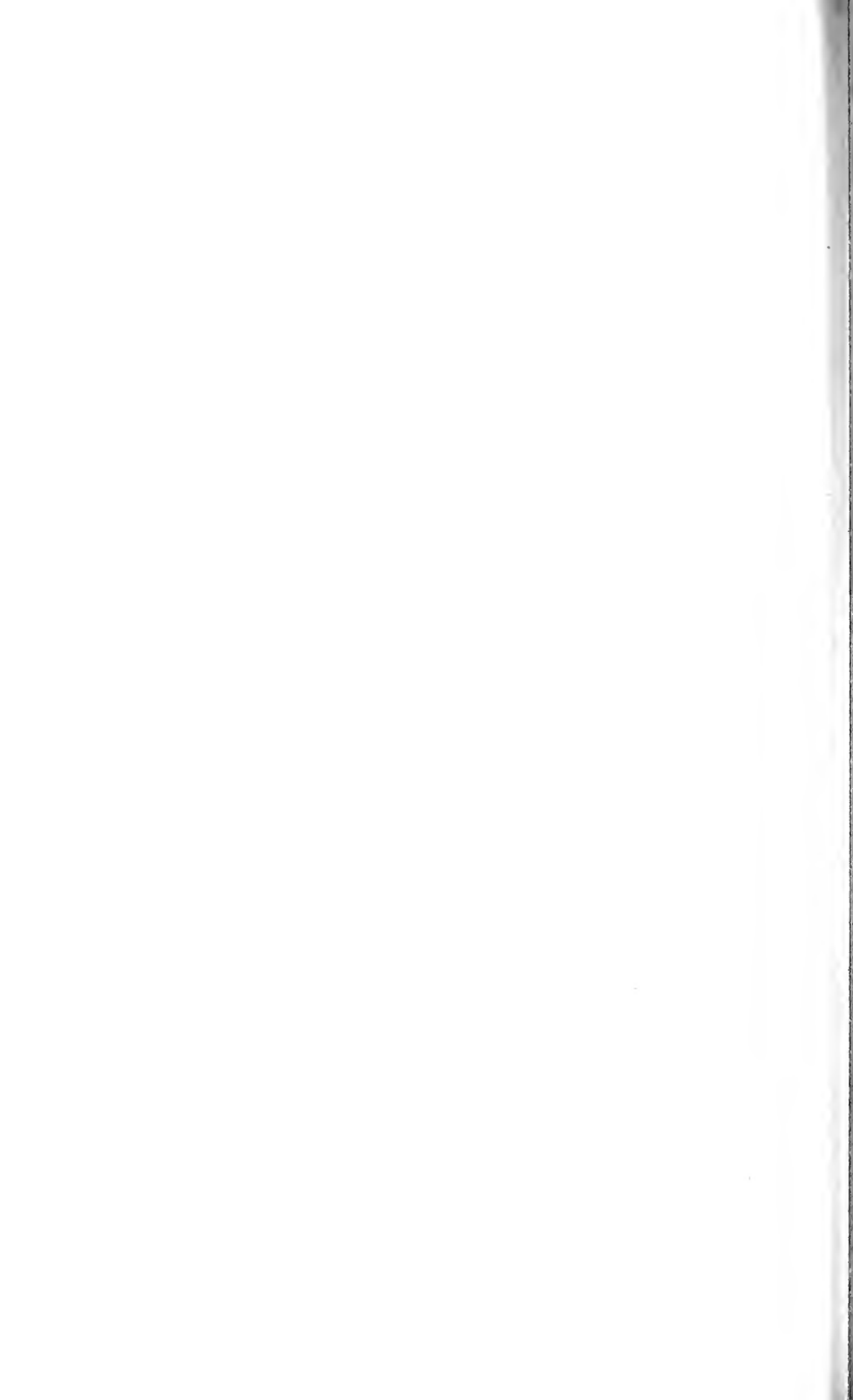
Aberdeen Association.
 Agnes Baden-Powell Girl Guides, The.
 Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, The.
 Canadian Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses.
 Canadian Suffrage Association, The.
 Canadian Women's Press Club.
 Dominion Order of the King's Daughters, The.

Girls' Friendly Society of Canada, The.
 Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.
 Ladies of the Maccabees.
 Medical Alumnae of the University of Toronto.
 National Equal Franchise Union.
 Ontario Horticultural Association.
 Ontario Women's Liberal Association.
 Peace and Arbitration Society.
 Queen's University Alumnae.
 Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association—Women's Section.
 Single Tax Association.
 Victorian Order of Nurses.
 Women's Art Association.
 Women's Courts, I.O.F.
 Women's Institutes.
 Young Women's Christian Association.

CANADIAN LIFE PATRONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Boomer, Mrs. H. A.	London
Bovey, Mrs.	London, Eng.
Machar, Miss Agnes Maule	Kingston
Moody, Mrs.	Hamilton
Parker, Mrs.	Hamilton
Sanford, Mrs. W. E.	Hamilton
Taylor, Lady.	Hamilton

The fee for Life Patrons of the I. C. W. is \$200.



APPENDIX "B"

CONSTITUTION

OF

The National Council of Women of Canada

Note.—Unless otherwise specified, the term Federated Associations shall be held to include Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies in Federation.

PREAMBLE

We, Women of Canada, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the Family and the State, do hereby band ourselves together to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law.

That we may successfully prosecute this work, we adopt the following :

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.—NAME

This Federation shall be called The National Council of Women of Canada.

ARTICLE II.—GENERAL POLICY

This Council is organized in the interest of no one propaganda, and has no power over the organizations which constitute it, beyond that of suggestion and sympathy ; therefore, no Society voting to enter this Council shall render itself liable to be interfered with in respect to its complete organic unity, independence, or methods of work, or be committed to any principle or method of any other Society, or to any act or utterance of the Council itself, beyond compliance with the terms of this Constitution.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS

SEC. 1.—The officers of the Council shall be an Honorary President (wife of the Governor-General), Hon. Vice-Presidents (the wives of the Lieutenant Governors), a President, two or more elected Vice-Presidents, a Provincial Vice-President for each Province nominated and elected by the Local Councils of the Province, ex-officio Vice-Presidents, (the Presidents of Federated Associations), a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer.

SEC. 2.—A Corresponding Secretary shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and shall be paid a salary, the amount to be fixed by that Committee. She shall be ex-officio a member of the Executive Committee, with all the privileges of the same, but without a vote.

SEC. 3.—The first President of the Council shall be Advisory President for life with a vote on the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4.—These Officers and the Conveners of Standing Committees shall constitute the Executive Committee to control and provide for the general interests of the Council, of which five members shall form a quorum.

SEC. 5.—The President, the elected Vice-Presidents, the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and the Treasurer, shall form a Sub-Executive Committee to deal with matters of emergency.

SEC. 6.—Any women representing Nationally Organized Societies of Women, which by reason of internal regulations cannot affiliate, and which it is at the same time desirable to have represented, may be invited by the President and Executive to join the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERS

SEC. 1.—Local Councils formed of Federations of Associations of women (provided that their Constitution be in harmony with the basis of the Constitution of The National Council) and societies of women nationally organized may become members of this National Council by their own vote, with the approval of the Executive Committee of The National Council. (See footnote.)

SEC. 2.—All Local Councils and Societies of Women Nationally Organized shall, on affiliation, forward a copy of their Constitution and Rules to the Executive Committee and any time such Constitution is altered, a copy of the alteration shall be forwarded for the information of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS

SEC. 1.—The National Council shall meet annually, or oftener, upon the call of the President.

SEC. 2.—The Committee of Arrangement shall be the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3.—The President and five Delegates from each Local Council, and the President and one Delegate from each Nationally Organized and Federated Society together with the General Officers and the Conveners of Standing Committees, or duly appointed representatives, shall alone have the right to vote at meetings of The National Council.

SEC. 4.—Other members of the Council may attend the meetings of the Council and take part in the discussions, but may not vote.

SEC. 5.—All new business to be brought before the Annual or other meetings of the Council must first be submitted to the Executive Committee as a notice of motion.

ARTICLE VI.—FINANCE

SEC. 1.—Each Nationally Organized Society or authorized representative of an organized community, federating in The National Council, shall pay an annual fee of \$2.00, and each Local Council shall pay an annual fee of \$5.00, to the National Council.

SEC. 2.—All money raised under the auspices of and with the approval of The National Council, shall be paid in to the Treasurer of The National Council, and shall be administered by the Executive Committee of The National Council.

ARTICLE VII.—PATRONS, ASSOCIATE MEMBERS, AND LIFE MEMBERS

SEC. 1.—Any person whose name is accepted by the Executive Committee may become an Annual Patron of this Council upon the payment of \$10 annually, or may become a Life Patron upon the payment of \$100 at one time.

SEC. 2.—Any person whose name is acceptable to the Executive Committee may become an Associate Member of The National Council upon the payment of an annual fee of \$5.00.

SEC. 3.—Any person whose name is accepted by the Executive Committee may be made a Life Member of The National Council on payment of a fee of \$25.

SEC. 4.—Annual Patrons, Life Patrons, Associate Members and Life Members may take part in the proceedings and discussions of the public meetings of the Council but may not vote.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be altered or amended only at an Annual Meeting, and by a two-thirds vote, the vote to be taken on a division, notice of the proposed alteration or amendment having been sent to each member of the Executive Committee at least three months prior to such meeting; provided always, that a resolution proposing a change in the Constitution having been discussed and lost at an Annual Meeting, it shall not, nor shall a resolution to effect the same object, though expressed in different phraseology, be proposed again for two years thereafter.

FOOTNOTE TO SEC. 1, ARTICLE IV

The basis of the Constitution of The National Council is uniform representation and uniform fee, together with the endorsement of the General Policy as expressed in Article II. The fee for a Local Council, whether it is large or small, is \$5 a year, and each Local Council is entitled to be represented at the annual meeting by the President and five delegates. Each Nationally Organized Society in Federation pays an annual fee of \$2.00 and is entitled to be represented by a President and one delegate at the Annual Meeting.



STANDING ORDERS

FOR USE OF

The National Council of Women of Canada

I.—MEETINGS

1.—The Annual Meeting of The National Council shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committee may select, said Annual Session of the Council to last for two days, or longer, as may be required.

2.—Special meetings of the Council for urgent business may be convened by the President at her own discretion, or at the request in writing of five of the Executive Committee.

3.—Conference may be held at the time of the Annual Meeting, or at any other time, as may seem advisable to the Executive Committee.

4.—Standing Committees and Sub-Committees may be appointed by the Council or by the Executive Committee, as may be found necessary for the efficient carrying out of the business of the Council. The Convener of such Committee shall present a report first to her Committee, and to the Executive Committee (if desired) for approval before submitting it to the Annual Meeting. The President and Corresponding Secretary of The National Council shall be ex-officio members of all such Committees.

5.—At the meetings of the Council the Minute Book of the Executive Committee shall be on the Council table for inspection by the members of the Executive Committee.

6.—The agenda of business at the Annual Meeting of Council shall include the following :—

Silent Prayer.

Roll Call.

Minutes of Previous Meeting.

President's Opening Remarks.

Greetings from Fraternal Delegates.

Correspondence.

Appointment of members of the Council as Returning Officers and Tellers for the voting.

Annual Reports and Financial Statement.

Appointment of Auditor.

Reports from Provincial Vice-Presidents.

Amendments to Constitution and Standing Orders (if any).

Motions of which due notice has been given to the Executive Committee, and by them to each Federated Association, and amendments relevant to the motions before the meeting.

Election of Officers.

Other business.

Reading and confirmation of the minutes.

(This agenda of business shall be followed as far as possible at all special meetings of the Council.)

7.—Delegates shall occupy seats allotted by ballot of the Local Council in the place where the meeting is held, the delegates from each Federated Association to sit together. Each seat shall be numbered to correspond with the number of the ticket of the delegate to whom it is allotted.

8.—Federated Associations are required to provide each delegate or substitute with credentials.

9.—The responsibility for the appointment and instruction of delegates rests solely with the bodies appointing, and delegates are required to act in strict accordance with the instructions of the Federated Associations which they represent, and on points which may incidentally arise, as far as they can judge, in accordance with the spirit of their organizations, and not as individuals.

10.—Federated Associations may appoint to the Annual Meeting of The National Council of Women of Canada representatives chosen from the membership of The National Council. Representatives actually sent by them may be left free to vote at their own discretion after hearing the discussions.

11.—Local proxies shall vote only upon those questions in regard to which they have received specific written instructions from the members or Associations which they represent. They shall not vote on new business.

12.—The Officers and Conveners of Standing Committees may recommend to the Executive Committee substitutes duly instructed, who, when appointed by the Executive Committee as their substitutes, may be left free to vote at their own discretion after hearing the discussions.

13.—A preliminary agenda for the Annual Meeting of Council shall be sent out to each Federated Association two months before said Annual Meeting and shall be laid before each such body for discussion in order that suggestions as to any notice of amendment, alteration or withdrawal may be sent back to the Executive Committee one month after its receipt. The final agenda, as amended, shall be received by each Federated Association a fortnight before the Annual Meeting.

14.—Resolutions from Federated Associations and Standing Committees must be received by the Corresponding Secretary three months before the Annual Meeting, in order that they may be placed on the preliminary agenda and be sent out for the consideration and amendment of the said Federated Associations. Amendments can be sent in when the preliminary agenda is returned.

15.—Amendments must be relevant to the subject matter of the original motion.

16.—Invitations from the Local Councils to The National Council to hold the Annual Meeting in their respective cities should be received by the Corresponding Secretary previous to the Annual Meeting of the year preceding that for which the invitation is extended, in order that the Executive Committee may consider the matter and decide upon a recommendation which should be laid before the Council and voted upon. If Local Councils desire special Conferences in connection with the work of The National Council to be held in their districts at any other time during the year, it is desirable that such invitations should also be sent before the Annual Meeting, so that the proposals may be duly laid before all members of the Council.

17.—The Executive Committee shall consider requests from Local Councils who desire to bring matters before their Provincial Legislatures, and if advisable, authorize such action. (See No. 22—Rules of Order for Local Councils.) Local Councils may only approach the Dominion Government through The National Council or its Executive Committee.

18.—Whenever a resolution is passed by The National Council of Women to petition that action may be taken by Provincial Governments on matters of Legislation or Administration, it shall be the duty of The National Council to take all necessary steps to secure further action by approaching such Provincial Governments, and also by inviting all the Local Councils of the respective Province or Provinces to take direct action in the matter.

19.—If members of the Standing Committees of the International Council of Women are unable to attend the meetings of these Committees the ap-

pointment of proxies shall rest with the Executive Committee of this National Council. Members of the International Standing Committees shall submit reports and resolutions for the said Committees to the Executive Committee of this National Council for approval before sending the same to the respective Conveners.

II.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1.—The President, or in her absence, one of the elected Vice-Presidents, or a Provincial Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of The National Council and its Executive Committee. She shall take a general supervision of all its work and keep in touch with the work of the Local Councils throughout the Dominion.

2.—A Provincial Vice-President, in the absence of the President or of the elected Vice-Presidents shall preside at any special meeting of the Council held in her Province. She shall, when expedient, visit the Councils already existing; shall organize new Councils where possible; shall present a report at the Annual Meeting of all matters connected with the work and extension of the Council in her Province other than that included in the reports of the Local Councils, and shall promote the work of the Council so far as possible.

3.—The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the correspondence of the Council, shall present reports at Executive and Annual Meetings, shall keep a complete roll of all Federated Associations, and shall prepare an agenda of business for all meetings of the Executive Committee and the Council.

4.—The Recording Secretary shall keep careful minutes of the proceedings of the meetings of the Council and of the Executive Committee of the same, which shall be read and confirmed at the close of the said meetings.

5.—The Treasurer shall receive all fees from Federated Associations after their affiliation has been accepted by the Executive Committee, and all subscriptions and donations from patrons, members and others. She shall pay out all accounts by means of cheques, after they are duly initialed by the President, and shall have her books audited by an auditor, appointed by the Council, before presenting her Financial Statement. All subscriptions and fees shall be acknowledged by official receipt signed by the Treasurer.

6.—In cases where immediate action, not previously authorized, is judged necessary by the Convener of a National Standing Committee, or by a National Officer, the President, the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, the Treasurer and the Convener of the Committee concerned, shall be a Committee to take what steps appear to them necessary in the premises.

III.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS

1.—Papers for the nomination of the Officers and Conveners of Standing Committees of The National Council shall be sent out by the Corresponding Secretary to each Federated Association two months before the Annual Meeting, and shall be returned by them to her one month after receipt, filled in accordance with the instructions of each Federated Association, given through a public meeting of the same or through its Executive Committee, if specially empowered in this regard. Nominations for the Officers of The National Council and Conveners of Standing Committees are made by Local Councils, by Nationally Organized Societies in federation, and by the Executive Committee of The National Council, but not by individual members of the same.

2.—The election of Officers and Conveners of Standing Committees shall be by ballot.

3.—In the case of the resignation or death of an Officer or a Convener of a Standing Committee during her term of office, a successor shall be elected by the Executive Committee to serve during the remainder of such term.

4.—In case of a tie in the number of votes cast for a Provincial Vice-President, the Corresponding Secretary of The National Council of Women shall draw lots during the Annual Meeting, or at such other time as the President may direct, to decide the election.

IV.—RULES OF ORDER

1.—Every person when speaking shall stand and shall address the chair.

2.—Motions shall be placed on the agenda either by the Executive Committee or by any of the Federated Associations, but no resolution shall be sent in by an individual.

3.—Every motion shall be read by the presiding officer before it is open to debate or amendment. Only two amendments shall be proposed at one time to a motion or question. In other words, there may be only three questions at one time before the Council: the main motion, an amendment, and an amendment thereto; but when an amendment to the amendment is disposed of, another amendment may be proposed, provided it is not one similar to that already voted on. A motion for the adjournment of the Council or debate is always in order under such circumstances.

4.—Motions and amendments shall be voted on in the reverse order to that in which they are submitted, the last amendment being thus voted on first.

5.—All special motions shall be in writing and shall be seconded before being put from the chair; but motions for adjournment of Council, or of debate, or for the previous question, or mere routine business, need not be written.

6.—A motion that is not seconded may not be read from the chair, and no entry thereof shall be made in the minutes.

7.—A motion may be withdrawn with the consent of the whole Council present, or, in other words, without a negative voice.

8.—No question or motion can be regularly offered if it is substantially the same as one on which the judgment of the Council has already been expressed during that meeting of the Council.

9.—Any member may require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a speaker.

10.—A motion to adjourn is always in order and shall be voted on without debate, when there is a question under consideration; when there is no such question under discussion, and the motion for adjournment is a substantive or main motion, a debate thereon is permissible, but it must be confined to the question of adjournment. A motion to adjourn cannot be amended, and must be simply: "That the Council be now adjourned," or "That the debate be now adjourned." A motion, "That the Council do adjourn to a particular day or hour," or "That a debate be adjourned to a particular day or hour," is always amendable with respect to day or hour.

11.—The presiding officer may at any time take the opinion of the Council as to the length of time to be allowed for the discussion of any motion, and shall then, at her own discretion, limit the time for each speaker.

12.—No member shall speak twice to a motion or question, except in explanation of a material part of her speech in which she may have been misconceived, but then she shall not introduce new matter. A member who has spoken to a motion may speak again when a new question or an amendment is proposed to the motion. A reply shall be allowed only to the mover of a main or substantive motion.

13.—When two or more members rise to speak, the Presiding Officer shall call upon the member who, in her opinion, first rose in her place; and should more than one member rise at once, the Presiding Officer shall determine who is entitled to the floor.

14.—No member shall speak to any question after the same has been fully put by the Presiding Officer.

15.—The Presiding Officer or any member of Council may, at the close of any speech, propose, without debate, "That the question be now put"; and if the motion be seconded and carried by a majority, the original resolution, or the resolution as amended, shall at once be put without debate.

16.—When a debate on a question is concluded, the Presiding Officer shall proceed to put the question. If the question has not been heard, she shall read it again to the meeting. Having read the question on which the decision of the meeting is to be given, she shall take the sense of the members by asking for a show of hands for and against it. Any member of the Council feeling a doubt as to the correctness of the decision may call a division, which shall be taken by calling over the roll of Officers, Conveners and Federated Associations, the vote of each being given by the delegate or delegates present.

17.—If a member was not present in the hall and did not hear the question read or put by the Presiding Officer, she shall not vote on that question.

18.—The Presiding Officer shall have a casting vote when there is a tie, but shall not otherwise vote as a member of the Council.

19.—In the event of the full number of delegates from any Federated Association not being able to attend, the full number of votes to which each such body is entitled shall be given by such delegate or delegates as are present.

20.—The Presiding Officer shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council, and in explaining a point of order or procedure, she shall state the rule or authority applicable to the case.

21.—All meetings of Committee shall be private. General meetings of the Council, unless otherwise stated, shall be open to the public. A statement of all matters which have been referred to the Federated Associations shall be sent to them by the Corresponding Secretary after the close of the Annual Meeting.

V.—AMENDMENTS

1.—These Standing Orders may be altered or amended only at an Annual Meeting and by a two-thirds vote, notice of the proposed alterations or amendments having been sent to each member of the Executive Committee at least three months prior to such meeting.



STANDING ORDERS
FOR USE OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF

The National Council of Women of Canada

1.—MEETINGS

1.—The meetings of the Executive Committee shall be convened by the President, or Acting President, at such times and places as may seem to her desirable for the efficient conduct of the work of the Council. Not less than a fortnight's notice shall be given to each member, unless most urgent business compels the Committee being called together at shorter notice.

2.—Special meetings shall be called by the President at the request in writing of any three members of the Executive Committee. A fortnight's notice must be given in such cases, and the place of meeting left to the option of the President. The names of the three members requesting the meeting shall be mentioned in the notice summoning the meeting.

3.—The notice calling each Executive Meeting shall contain as full a statement of the agenda as possible, and also the terms of any resolution of which notice has been given in sufficient time so to do.

4.—At the ordinary meeting of the Executive Committee the agenda of business shall include the following :—

Silent Prayer.

Roll Call.

Reading of the Minutes of last Meeting.

Correspondence.

Report of Corresponding Secretary.

Report of Treasurer.

Reports of Standing and Sub-Committees (if any).

Reports from Federated Associations (if desired).

Any business carried over from last meeting.

New business.

Reading and confirmation of the Minutes.

5.—If, on special occasions, it be deemed desirable by the President to take the votes of the Executive Committee in writing, such votes shall be valid. In such cases the Corresponding Secretary shall, on the instructions of the President, send out a memorandum to each member of the Executive Committee marked, "For the private use of the member of the National Executive Committee," giving the resolution or other communication to be voted on, and any reasons that may have been stated on either side, for or against. If the communication refers to a matter on which the Federated Association should be consulted or should take action, the opinion of the members of the National Executive Committee shall first be obtained as to what steps to take or as to the best way of taking action before the subject is brought before the said Federated Associations.

6.—If a two-thirds majority of the National Executive Committee deem any resolution sent up by the Federated Associations unsuitable or inadvisable for presentation to the Council, it shall not be placed on the agenda. The votes composing the above two-thirds majority of the National Executive

shall be given either personally or in writing by the actual members of the said Executive Committee.

7.—When the President of any Federated Association is unable to attend a meeting of the National Executive Committee, it shall be competent to the Executive Committee of such Federated Association to appoint a substitute to attend in her place, or to empower the President of The National Council to appoint a substitute, provided that such substitute be a member of a Federated Association.

8.—Actual members of the National Executive Committee, and substitutes actually sent by them or by Federated Associations, may be left free to vote at their own discretion after hearing the discussion at the Executive meetings of The National Council.

9.—Local proxies shall vote only upon those questions in regard to which they have received specific written instructions from the members whom they represent. They shall not vote on new business.

II.—RULES OF ORDER

1.—Every member of the Executive Committee, when speaking, shall address the chair only.

2.—All correspondence received since last meeting shall be upon the table, properly filed. Such general correspondence as the Executive Committee desire to hear shall be read by the Corresponding Secretary before each subject comes on for discussion, and any communication relating thereto which may be considered important shall be read to the meeting. Any member shall be entitled to call for the reading of other communications.

3.—All important correspondence received by the Corresponding Secretary, or copies thereof, shall be submitted to the President, and copies of all letters sent out by the Secretary shall be kept and produced, if desired by the Executive Committee.

4.—The Corresponding Secretary shall prepare a summary or a copy of the minutes to be sent to each member.

5.—An attendance book shall be kept by the Recording Secretary and signed by each member present at the meetings of the Executive Committee, also a memorandum of notes sent by absent members, and a summary of attendance.

6.—Every notice of motion for the agenda shall be in writing, and shall be signed either by the member of the Executive Committee or by the Secretary of the Federated Association sending it in, and shall be in the hands of the Secretary three weeks before the time at which the Executive Committee is appointed to meet. In case of an emergency any resolution sent in at a later date may be placed on the agenda with the approval of the President, Secretaries and Treasurer.

7.—All motions or amendments, other than mere formal ones, shall be reduced to writing.

8.—Motions to rescind resolutions passed within six months, and motions to the same effect as motions negatived within the previous six months, must be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

9.—Any part of the regular business of the meeting may be taken up out of its regular order, only when a motion of urgency has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present.

10.—The Standing Orders shall not be suspended unless by an unanimous vote.

11.—The Presiding Officer shall have a casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not otherwise vote as a member.

12.—The Federation of Local Councils and Nationally Organized Societies shall be accepted on the following terms :

- (1) Receipt of formal letter enclosing copy of resolution passed at meeting requesting Federation of Council or Nationally Organized Society.
- (2) A copy of the Constitution adopted or of the Rules of the said Society.
- (3) Approval of the Executive Committee expressed by resolution.
- (4) Payment of affiliation fee on application of the Treasurer, who shall report its receipts to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

13.—All matters to be brought before the Provincial Legislatures by Local Councils must first receive the endorsement of the Executive Committee of The National Council.

14.—The above Standing Orders shall be observed by the Sub-Committees so far as they are applicable.

CONSTITUTION

RECOMMENDED FOR

LOCAL COUNCILS

IN FEDERATION WITH

The National Council of Women of Canada

PREAMBLE

Believing that the more intimate knowledge of one another's work will result in larger mutual sympathy and greater unity of thought, and therefore in more effective action, certain Associations of Women, interested in Philanthropy, Religion, Education, Literature, Art and Social Reform, have determined to organize Local Councils, and to that end join in the following :

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.—NAME

This Federation shall be called the Local Council of in affiliation with the National Council of Women of Canada.

ARTICLE II.—POLICY

The aim of a Local Council is to bring the various Associations of Women in into closer relations through an organized union ; but no Society entering a Local Council shall thereby lose its independence in aim or method, or be committed to any principle or method of any other Society in the Council, the object of which is to serve as a medium of communication and a means of prosecuting any work of common interest.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERS

Sec. 1.—Any Society of Women, the nature of whose work is satisfactory to the Executive Committee of a Local Council, may become members of said Local Council by its own vote.

Sec. 2.—The women of any organization, composed of both men and women, may associate themselves by their own vote and join said Local Council.

Sec. 3.—Any women representing organized Societies of Women which by reason of internal regulations cannot affiliate, and which it is at the same time desirable to have represented, may be invited by the President and Executive to join the Committee.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS

The officers of a Local Council shall consist of a President, one or more elected Vice-Presidents, ex-officio Vice-Presidents (Presidents of all Societies federating in a Local Council), a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer.

These officers, together with the Conveners of Standing Committees, shall comprise the Executive Committee, whose business it shall be to control and provide for the general interests of the Council. Five members shall constitute a quorum of this Committee.

ARTICLE V.—MEETINGS

Sec. 1.—A Local Council shall hold Annual Meetings for the election of officers and other business.

Sec. 2.—The Committee of Arrangements shall consist of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 3.—Other meetings of a Local Council may be held from time to time as may best promote the interests of said Council.

Sec. 4.—At the meetings each Society belonging to the Council shall have three or more votes (exclusive of that cast by the President), as may be decided upon by the Local Council, but the number of votes allowed to each Society must be uniform.

Sec. 5.—All other members of any Society belonging to the Council may have the privilege of participating in all discussions that may arise at the meetings, but may not vote.

Sec. 6.—All new business to be brought before the Annual Meeting of a Local Council must first be submitted to the Executive Committee as a notice of motion.

ARTICLE VI.—FINANCE

Sec. 1.—Each Society federating in a Local Council shall pay a uniform annual fee of \$ towards the expense fund of the said Council, the sum to be decided upon by the Local Council.

Sec. 2.—All money raised under the auspices of and with the approval of the Local Council shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Local Council and shall be administered by the Executive Committee of the said Local Council.

ARTICLE VII.—PATRONS, ETC.

Sec. 1.—Any person whose name is acceptable to the Executive Committee may become a Patron of a Local Council upon the payment of \$5 annually, or \$50 at one time.

Sec. 2.—The names of Patrons shall be placed with those of the Executive Committee, on all printed documents.

Sec. 3.—Any person whose name is acceptable to the Executive Committee, and who is not connected with any affiliated society, may become a member of the Local Council on payment of \$1 annually, and may take part in the proceedings and discussions of the public meetings of the Councils, but is not entitled to vote. Such members shall receive free all literature published by the Local Council.

Sec. 4.—Any person whose name is accepted by the Executive Committee may become a Life Member of the Local Council on payment of a fee of \$15, and may take part in the proceedings and discussion of the public meetings of the Council, but is not entitled to vote. The names of such Life Members shall be printed immediately after those of the Life Patrons of the Local Councils and they shall be entitled to receive free all ordinary literature published by the Local Council.

Sec. 5.—The President of a Local Council is ex-officio a Vice-President of The National Council and a member of the National Council Executive Committee. Each Local Council is entitled to five votes at the Annual Meeting of The National Council in addition to the vote cast by their President. The delegates are to be furnished with credentials.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of a Local Council at any Annual Meeting, provided that such alteration be in harmony with the Constitution of The National Council, notice of the pro-

posed change having been sent to the Executive of the National Council two months, and to each Society belonging to the Council at least one month, prior to such meeting.

FOOTNOTE—For regulations respecting affiliation with The National Council fees for Patrons and Associate Members of The National Council, regulations concerning representation and voting at Meetings of The National Council, and sending in resolutions to The National Council, see Constitution and Standing Orders of The National Council in the Year Book.



STANDING ORDERS

RECOMMENDED FOR

LOCAL COUNCILS

IN FEDERATION WITH

The National Council of Women of Canada

NOTE—Unless otherwise specified, the words Council and Executive Committee shall be held to mean Local Council and its Executive Committee.

I.—MEETINGS

1.—The Annual Meeting of the Council shall be held during January of each year, unless an alteration of the date is deemed advisable by the Executive Committee.

2.—The Council shall hold three regular public meetings (exclusive of the Annual Meeting) during the year, and the date of such meetings to be left to the Executive Committee to decide.

3.—Special Meetings of the Council for urgent business may be convened by the President at her own discretion, or at the request in writing of three members of the Executive Committee.

4.—Standing Committees and Sub-Committees may be appointed by the Council as may be found necessary for the efficient carrying on of the business of the said Council. The Convener or Secretary of such Committee shall present a report, first to the Executive Committee, and then at one of the regular public meetings. The President and Corresponding Secretary shall be ex-officio members of all such Committees.

5.—The agenda of business at the Annual Meeting of the Council shall include the following :—

Prayer.

Roll Call.

Minutes of last Annual Meeting.

President's opening remarks.

Correspondence.

Appointment of members of the Council as returning officers and tellers for the ballot voting, if necessary.

Annual Reports and Financial Statement.

Appointment of Auditor.

Reports of Local Societies and Institutions.

Amendments to Constitution and Standing Orders (if any).

Motions of which due notice has been given to the Executive Committee, and by them to each Affiliated Association, and amendments relevant to the motions before the meeting.

Election of Officers.

Other business

Reading and confirmation of the Minutes.

(This agenda to be followed as nearly as possible at all meetings.)

6.—A preliminary agenda for the Annual Meeting shall be sent out to each affiliated Society and Institution two months before the Annual Meeting and shall be laid before each such body for discussion along with the nom-

ination papers for officers, in order that suggestions as to any notice of amendment, alteration, support or withdrawal may be sent back to the Executive Committee three weeks after its receipt. The final agenda as amended, shall be returned a month before the Annual Meeting, in order that each Society may be able to consider it at their ordinary monthly meeting, and instruct their delegates how to vote.

7.—The responsibility for the appointment and instruction of delegates to the Annual Meeting rests solely with the bodies appointing, and delegates are required to act in strict accordance with the instructions of the Affiliated Society or Institution which they represent, and on points which may incidentally arise, as far as they can judge, in accordance with the spirit of that organization, and not as individuals.

8.—Resolutions from Affiliated Societies and Institutions must be received by the Corresponding Secretary two months before the Annual Meeting, in order that they may be placed on the preliminary agenda and be sent out for the consideration and amendments of the affiliated organizations. Amendments can be sent in when the preliminary agenda is returned to the Corresponding Secretary.

9.—Motions shall be placed on the agenda either by the Executive Committee or by any of the affiliated bodies, but no resolutions shall be sent in by an individual.

10.—Delegates shall occupy seats allotted by previous arrangement to the representatives of Affiliated Societies and Institutions.

11.—The public is privileged to attend the meetings of the Council, not including the meetings of the Executive Committee.

12.—If a two-thirds majority of the National Executive Committee deem any resolution sent up by the Local Councils or Nationally Organized Societies in federation unsuitable or inadvisable for presentation to the Council, it shall not be placed on the agenda for the Annual Meeting of said Council. The votes composing the two-thirds majority shall be given, either personally or in writing, by the actual members of the said National Executive Committee.

II.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1.—The President, or in her absence one of the elected Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the Council and its Executive Committee. She shall take a general supervision of all its work.

2.—One of the elected Vice-Presidents of the Council shall act in the absence of the President, or the Executive Committee may appoint an Acting President.

3.—The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the correspondence of the Council; she shall present a report at the Annual Meeting and keep a complete roll of Affiliated Societies and their authorized representatives and shall prepare an agenda for all meetings of the Council and its Executive Committee.

4.—The Recording Secretary shall keep careful minutes of the proceedings of meetings of the Council and of the Executive Committee of the same.

5.—The Treasurer shall receive, collect and hold all moneys of the Council, disbursing the same by order of the President. She shall pay out all accounts by means of cheques, and shall have her book audited by an auditor appointed by the Council before presenting her Annual Report. All subscriptions and fees shall be acknowledged by official receipt, signed by the Treasurer.

III.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS

1.—Papers for the nomination of the officers and Conveners of Standing Committees of the Council shall be sent out by the Executive Committee to each Affiliated Society and Institution two months before the Annual Meeting, and shall be returned by them within three weeks after receipt to the Corresponding Secretary, filled in in accordance with the instructions of each Affiliated Society or Institution.

2.—Nominations for officers and Conveners of Standing Committees of the Council may be made by each Affiliated Society or Institution, and by the Executive Committee of the Council, but not by individual officers of the same.

3.—The election of officers and Conveners of Standing Committees shall be by ballot.

4.—The Corresponding Secretary shall make a list of all nominations received, and shall send a copy of such list to each officer of the Council, Conventer of a Standing Committee, Affiliated Society or Institution of the Council, one month before the Annual Meeting, in order that each Affiliated Society or Institution may be able to instruct its delegates to vote for the candidates which it prefers.

5.—The ballot papers for the election of the officers and Conveners of Standing Committees shall be supplied to each delegate by the returning officers. The voters shall be required to mark their papers and hand them to the returning officers. No delegate shall receive a second ballot paper except from the returning officers in exchange for the one previously given.

6.—In the case of the resignation or death of an officer or Conventer of a Standing Committee during her term of office, a successor shall be elected by the Executive Committee to serve during the remainder of such term.

IV.—RULES OF ORDER

1.—Every person when speaking shall stand and shall address the chair.

2.—Every motion shall be read by the presiding officer before it is open to debate or amendment. Only two amendments shall be proposed at one time to a motion or question. In other words, there may be only three questions at one time before the Council; the main motion, an amendment, and an amendment thereto, but when the amendment to an amendment is disposed of; another amendment can be proposed, provided, it is not similar to that already voted on. A motion for the adjournment of Council or debate is always in order under such circumstances.

3.—Amendments must be relevant to the subject matter of the original motion

4.—Motions and amendments shall be voted on in the reverse order to that in which they are submitted, the last amendment being thus voted on first.

5.—All special motions shall be in writing, and shall be seconded before being put from the chair, but motions for adjournment of Council or of debate, or for the previous question, or mere routine business, need not be written.

6.—A motion that is not seconded may not be read from the chair, and no entry thereof shall be made in the minutes.

7.—A motion may be withdrawn with the consent of the whole Council present, or in other words, without a negative voice.

8.—No question or motion can be regularly offered if it is substantially the same as one on which the judgment of the Council has already been expressed during the meeting of the Council.

9.—Any member may require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a speaker.

10.—A motion to adjourn is always in order, and shall be voted on without debate when there is a question under consideration ; when there is no such question under discussion, and the motion for adjournment is a substantive or main motion, a debate thereon is permissible, but it must be confined to the question of adjournment. A motion to adjourn cannot be amended, and must be simply, "That the Council be now adjourned," or "That the debate be now adjourned." A motion that the Council do adjourn to a particular day or hour, or "That the debate be adjourned to a particular day or hour," is always amendable with respect to day and hour.

11.—The presiding officer may at any time take the opinion of the Council as to the length of time to be allowed for the discussion of any motion, and shall then, at her discretion, limit the time for the speaker.

12.—No member shall speak twice to a motion or question, except in explanation of a material part of her speech in which she may have been misconceived, but then she shall not introduce new matter. A member who has spoken to a motion may speak again when a new question or an amendment is proposed to the motion. A reply shall be allowed only to the mover of the main or substantive motion.

13.—When two or more members rise to speak, the presiding officer shall call upon the member who, in her opinion, first rose in her place ; and should more than one member rise at once, the presiding officer shall determine who is entitled to the floor.

14.—No member shall speak to any question after the same has been fully put by the presiding officer.

15.—The presiding officer, or any member of Council, may, at the close of any speech, propose, without debate, "That the question be now put ;" and if the motion be seconded and carried by a majority, the original resolution, or the resolution as amended, shall be at once put without debate.

16.—When a debate on a question is concluded, the presiding officer shall proceed to put the question. If the question has not been heard, she shall read it again to the meeting. Having read the question on which the decision of the meeting is to be first given, she shall take the sense of the members by saying, "Those who are in favor of the motion or amendment shall say aye ;" "those who are of the contrary opinion shall say no." When the supporters or the opponents of the motion have given their voices for and against the same, the presiding officer shall say, "I think the ayes have it," or "I think the noes have it," or "I cannot decide." Any member of the Council feeling a doubt as to the correctness of the decision may call for a division.

17.—If a member were not present in the hall and did not hear the question read or "put" by the presiding officer, she shall not vote on that question.

18.—On the general business of the Council, the sense of the delegates shall be taken in the usual parliamentary method of asking for ayes and noes as prescribed in the foregoing order. In cases where a division is called for, the vote shall be taken by calling over the roll of affiliated bodies, when the vote of each body shall be given by the delegate or delegates present.

19.—The presiding officer shall have a casting vote when there is a tie, but shall not otherwise vote as a member of the Council.

20.—In the event of the full number of delegates from any Affiliated Society or Institution not being able to attend, the uniform number of votes allowed by the Council to each such body shall be given by such delegate or delegates as are present.

21.—The presiding officer shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Council, and in explaining a point of order or procedure, she shall state the rule or authority applicable to the case.

22.—Local Councils shall not bring matters before the Provincial Legislatures without first receiving the endorsement of the Executive Committee of The National Council. Local Councils may only approach the Dominion Government through The National Council or its Executive Committee.

23.—When any doubt arises on the proper procedure to be followed, reference shall be made to Dr. Bourinot's Book on "Parliamentary Procedure and Procedure at Public Meetings."

V.—AMENDMENT OF STANDING ORDERS

1.—The by-laws may be altered or amended at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Council, notice of proposed change having been given at a previous meeting.

STANDING ORDERS

RECOMMENDED FOR

Executive Committees of Local Councils

IN FEDERATION WITH

The National Council of Women of Canada

I.—MEETINGS

1.—The meetings of the Executive Committee shall be convened by the President, or Acting-President, at such times and places as may seem to her desirable for the efficient conduct of the work of the Council. Not less than a week's notice shall be given to each member, unless most urgent business compels the Committee being called together at short notice.

2.—Special meetings shall be called by the President at the request in writing of any three members of the Executive Committee. A week's notice must be given in such cases, and the place of meeting left to the option of the President. The names of the three members requesting the meeting shall be mentioned in the notice summoning the meeting.

3.—The notice calling each Committee shall contain the terms of any important resolution or urgent business, of which notice has been given in sufficient time so to do.

4.—At the ordinary meetings of the Executive Committee the agenda of business shall include the following :

Prayer.
Roll Call.
Reading of the Minutes of last meeting.
Correspondence.
Report of Corresponding Secretary.
Report of Treasurer.
Reports of Committees (if any).
Any business carried over from last meeting.
New business.
Reading and confirmation of the minutes.

II.—RULES OF ORDER

1.—Every member of the Executive Committee, when speaking, shall address the chair only.

2.—All correspondence received since last meeting shall be upon the table, filed according to subject and date. Such general correspondence as the Executive Committee desire to hear shall be read by the Corresponding Secretary before each subject comes on for discussion, and any communication relating thereto which may be considered important shall be read to the meeting. Any member shall be entitled to call for the reading of other communications.

3.—All correspondence of importance received by the Corresponding Secretary, or copies thereof, shall be submitted to the President, and copies of all letters of moment sent out by the Secretary shall be kept and produced, if desired by the Executive Committee.

4.—The minutes, a memorandum of notes sent by absent members, and a record of attendance, shall be kept by the Recording Secretary.

5.—Every notice of motion for the agenda shall be sent in to the Corresponding Secretary in writing, and shall be signed by the member of the Committee sending it in.

6.—All motions or amendments, other than mere formal ones, shall be reduced to writing.

7.—Motions to rescind resolutions passed within six months, and motions to the same effect as motions negatived within the previous six months, must be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

8.—Any part of the regular business of a meeting may be taken up out of its regular order, or any special business may be taken without notice, only when a motion of urgency has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present.

9.—The standing orders shall not be suspended unless by an unanimous vote.

10.—The presiding officer shall have a casting vote in the case of a tie, but shall not otherwise vote as a member.

11.—When the President of any Affiliated Society or Institution is unable to attend a meeting of the Executive, it shall be competent to the Executive Committee of such Affiliated Society or Institution to appoint a substitute to attend in her place, or to empower their President or representative to appoint a substitute.

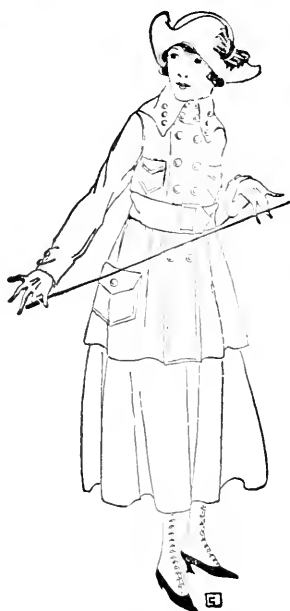
12.—The affiliation of Local Societies and Institutions shall be accepted on the following terms :—

1. Receipt of formal letter enclosing copy of resolution passed at meeting requesting the affiliation of Local Society or Institution.
2. A statement of the aims and objects of said Society or Institution.
3. Approval of the Executive Committee expressed by resolution.
4. Payment of affiliation fee.

13.—The above Standing Orders shall be observed by the Committees so far as they are applicable.

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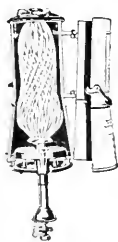


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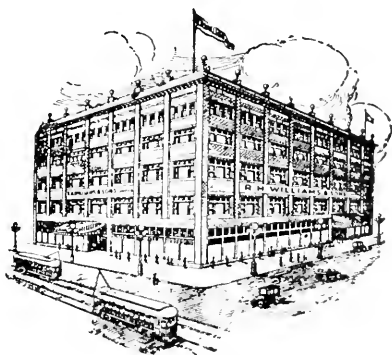
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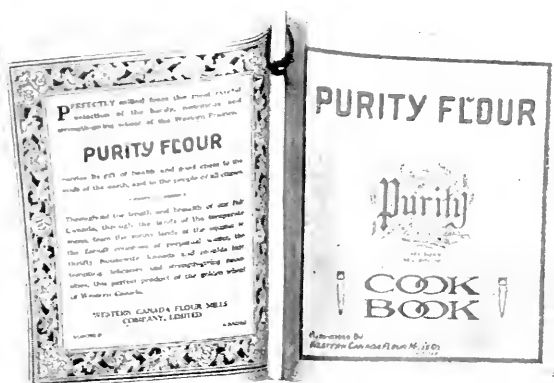
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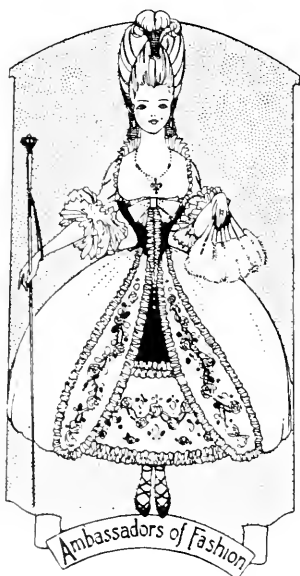
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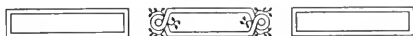
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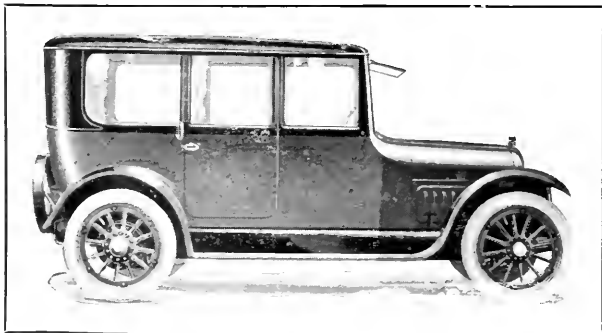
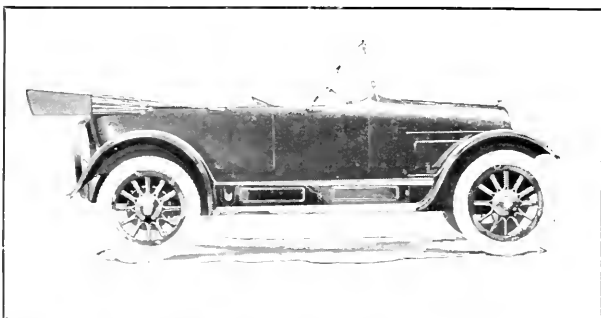
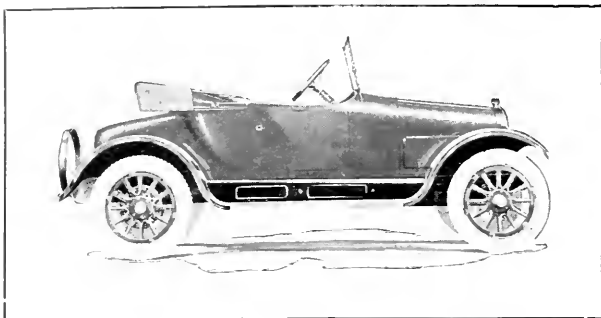
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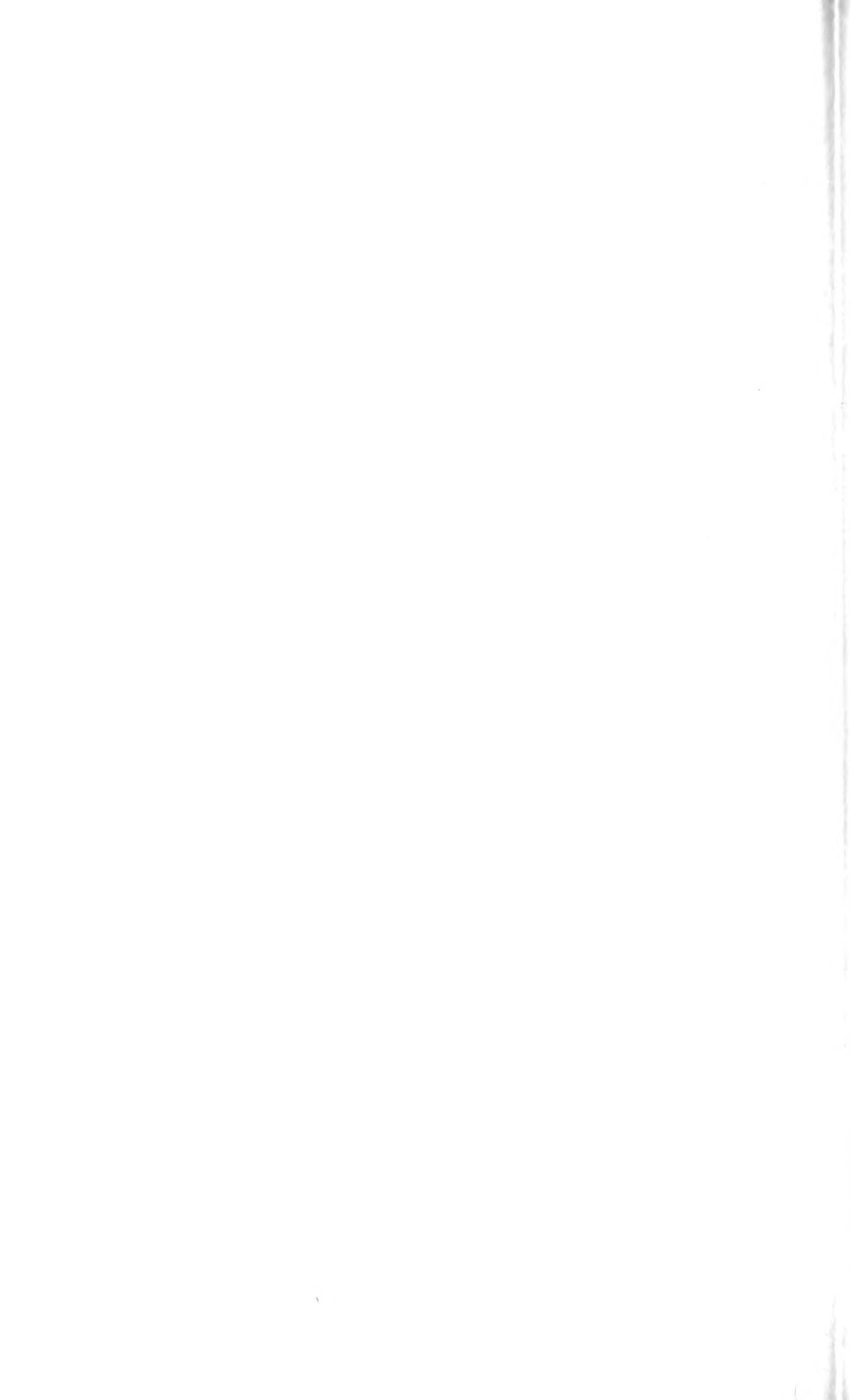
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